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USSR, U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA 14 FEB

LD141310 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 14, TASS--A regular meeting of the USSR and U.S. delegations at the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons was held here today.

SOVIET-U.S.-UK TEST BAN TALKS HELD IN GENEVA

LD141700 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 14, TASS--The delegations of the USSR, the USA and Britain to the current talks here on the drafting of a treaty on a comprehensive and general ban on nuclear weapon tests, had a meeting here today.

WEST SHOULD INVOLVE PRC IN GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD150232 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1208 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

["Ban Nuclear Weapons"--TASS headline]

[Text] "The whole world longs to be rid of the nuclear threat, apart from a handful of businessmen and politicians who want to get rich from making weapons of mass destruction," writes the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA today.

"The desire to solve the problem, which cannot be put off, is great. But there is also great open or concealed resistance by the enemies of disarmament and those who could curb the appetites of these gentlemen but continue to lay an abundant table of military orders for them."

"An important document lies on the table of the Geneva Disarmament Committee," notes the weekly. "The delegations of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland and Czechoslovakia have put forward a working document on negotiations concerning cessation of production of all forms of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of stockpiles until they are completely liquidated."

"Much depends, of course, on the five powers which possess arsenals of nuclear weapons," continues NOVOYE VREMYA. "In this sense one may welcome the fact that France has taken its place at the Geneva committee. But Peking's chair in Geneva remains empty. Its representative preferred the role of an observer. Ruling circles in the West, while developing ever closer relations with the PRC, declare that this serves for the more constructive involvement of Peking in world politics. One thing they might do, using their influence in the Chinese capital, is to pull Peking from an observer's chair to a participant's chair in the negotiations. Another is to persuade them to finally end nuclear explosions in the atmosphere. However, instead of this, it seems there are some who have nothing against supplying Peking with what could be used to modernize its nuclear arsenal.

MALTA CSCE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES MEDITERRANEAN

LD150702 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, in the Maltese capital, Valletta, the conference of experts from 35 states taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe opened. The conference should study the possibilities and draw up policies for developing peaceful multilateral cooperation among Mediterranean countries. Our commentator, Viktor Shlenov, says in this connection:

The present relevance of the conference is stressed in the fact that the United States and its NATO allies continue to make active use of this area to defend their imperialistic interests in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

The permanence of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean is an obstacle to the attenuation of the cold war atmosphere in this region. The fleet, carrying nuclear arms, has the job of being the U.S.'s Mediterranean policeman, crudely interfering in the internal affairs of Mediterranean countries, even its allies.

The United States has often used its presence in the Mediterranean to put pressure on Italian electors, for example, to prevent the strengthening of the Italian communists or a leftward shift in its political life.

Spain, Greece, Cyprus and the progressive regimes in the Arab area always point to the question of U.S. naval and military forces. At the same time the 6th Fleet encourages aggressive actions by Israeli rulers.

The unstable situation in this part of the world in a certain way has a negative influence on the whole political atmosphere in Europe. The USSR is deeply interested in the consolidating peace and security in the Mediterranean and has often proposed carrying out practical measures aimed at military detente. The USSR has proposed, among other things, simultaneous removal from the Mediterranean of all ships and submarines carrying nuclear arms.

The socialist countries fully approve the aims of the (?Malta) conference--the development of economic, scientific and cultural links, the strengthening of trust among states--and trust is an important premise for consolidating peace and security. We want, Leonid Brezhnev stressed recently, the Mediterranean to become a sea of peace, of neighborliness and of cooperation.

U.S. AID SUPPORTS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATORS, RACIST REGIMES

LD150725 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Vadim Biryukov commentary]

[Excerpts] Recently the United Nations Human Rights Commission began its 36th session in Geneva with representatives from 32 nations. Here is a commentary by Vadim Biryukov:

There are around 40 points on the agenda of the meeting scheduled to last nearly a month and a half. The priority topics will be human rights violations on Israeli-occupied Arab territory, tyranny in South Korea, colonialism and racism in southern Africa and the Pinochet regime's violations of democracy. All these countries enjoy political and economic support from the United States: Israel in the Middle East, South Korea in Asia, Zaire and the Republic of South Africa on the African Continent and Chile in Latin America. In other words, the subjects under discussion in Geneva are the regimes that Washington is using as bases in various parts of the world.

The American administration is lecturing the whole world on human rights while it is actively supporting the world's most reactionary regimes whose leaders are stained with the blood of their own people and where the jails are full of innocent victims.

Recently the United States State Department published a report on human rights in countries receiving American aid. Although it attempts to underplay the reality, the facts speak for themselves and expose Washington's hypocrisy. In the past 15 years Israel, for instance, has received at least $18 billion worth of various kinds of so-called aid. Even the report had to admit that in Israel torture is widespread and that includes psychological and physical torture of the local Arabs. According to the State Department document, the occupation authorities have a virtually unlimited right to break into homes, public organizations and can conduct searches and make arrests by using extreme force.

But all these facts by far have not changed the American administration's relations with Tel Aviv. Under pressure from the Zionist lobby in the capitol, the United States Government has allocated $1.8 billion for military and economic aid to Israel in the next fiscal year. This is further confirmation of the special relations between the two countries.

And here is another example: Between 1962 and '77, the South Korean dictator has received over $14 billion from the United States. Even the State Department report comments that repression last year increased and became even more fierce. Emergency laws passed in South Korea give the authorities the right to make arrests, conduct personal searches and confiscate property without any sanctions. They can also detain people in jail for an indefinite period of time without holding a trial or investigation. These emergency laws deny South Koreans any rights to political action. The ruling clique has closed down universities, radio stations and newspaper offices. It is responsible for mass job dismissals and repressions against anyone suspected of being involved in opposition or criticism against the regime. But despite the obvious violation of human rights in South Korea, the United States is still planning to give the regime so-called aid worth $230 million.

There are many more facts of this nature. Because of Washington's hypocrisy the American people are the first to be fooled: after all, these generous gifts to repressive regimes come from the taxpayers. Americans are spending billions of dollars yearly not to defend human rights but to support reactionary racist and fascist regimes.

U.S. FAILS TO CONDEMN ISRAELI PERSECUTION OF PALESTINIANS

LD142031 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Vladimir Belyakov commentary]

[Text] The annual session of the UN human rights committee opened in Geneva yesterday. Our observer Vladimir Belyakov comments:

One of the most important provisions of the agenda of the committee is the investigation into the crimes of the Israeli authorities in the occupied Palestinian territories. These crimes have been arousing the anxiety of the world progressive public opinion for a long time.

The occupiers began their persecutions of the Palestinians from the very first day of occupation. According to the PLO's information, 100,000 Arabs, that is one-tenth of the population in the occupied territories, have been in Israeli jails since 1967. About 10,000 people are still in the Zionist jails. No charges have been levelled against half of them. According to foreign press reports, the prisons are crowded with prisoners. The Eshkelon prison, which is built to accomodate 200 prisoners, now has 450 prisoners. According to the Israeli authorities, less than one square meter is allocated per prisoner in the Hebron town prison. It is common knowledge that the detainees are being subjected to torture. The British SUNDAY TIMES wrote about this in July 1977. It was disclosed that 44 out of 49 former detainees interrogated by the special correspondents of the British paper had been subjected to torture. A few days ago American papers were compelled to report the flagrant violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories. The Washington POST dealt with the contents of the secret report by the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem sent to the State Department in July 1978. This report speaks about the bestial torturing of the Palestinians by means of electrical shocks, severe beating and deprivation of food and sleep.

As to the reaction to all these indisputable facts from the so-called defenders of human rights, the State Department claimed--after receiving the report--that it has no information about Israel torturing the Palestinian detainees. But one of the female employees at the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem, who gathered information contained in the report, has been dismissed. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department was forced to admit at a press conference held in Washington a few days ago that the facts mentioned by the Washington POST did in fact take place. But the U.S. State Department spokesman did not condemn the violation of human rights by the Zionists in the occupied Arab territories. This U.S. reaction indicates that the crimes of the occupiers are being committed with the official knowledge and encouragement of Washington. As to the hypocritical campaign of defending human rights begun by American propaganda, it has only one aim, namely to deceive people. Moreover it justifies the actions of U.S. imperialists who daily are committing crimes against humanity.

AFRICAN UN GROUP CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON RHODESIA

LD150745 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 15, TASS--A group of African countries in the United Nations sharply criticised the stand of the United States in the Rhodesian question, accusing Washington of conniving with the racists. A statement circulated in the United Nations headquarters says that African countries learned with indignation about the intention of the U.S. Congress to send its representatives to Rhodesia to observe the so-called election that the illegal Smith regime decided to hold next April in the framework of the so-called "internal settlement." It also became known that the U.S. Department of State has approved of the idea of U.S. congressmen.

The statement says that the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity condemn resolutely "internal settlement" of the Rhodesian problem conceived by Smith and his African puppets to consolidate the white minority rule in Rhodesia.

VALLETTA CONFERENCE ON MEDITERRANEAN COOPERATION OPENS

LD140038 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] London, February 13, TASS--A conference of experts on economic scientific and cultural cooperation in the Mediterranean opened in Valletta, the capital of Malta, today. It was convened by a decision of the Belgrade follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The experts' conference is being attended by representatives of 35 states which had signed the Final Act in Helsinki and as well as by a number of Mediterranean countries which had not been represented at the European conference.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim sent a message of greetings to the participants in the forum in Malta. The message says, in particular, that an expansion of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in this important region will serve to strengthen peace and stability far beyond its boundaries. The Final Act of the Helsinki conference, the message goes on, became an illustration of the signatory states' striving for peace and cooperation. Stability on the European borders is one of the guarantees of that. The conferring experts are discussing matters of cooperation in the Mediterranean area. Upon completing their work, they are to submit reports and recommendations to their governments.

PRAVDA on Mediterranean Conflicts

LD150919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "A Sea Which Links Lands"]

[Text] Athens, February--The Mediterranean Sea. Its importance both in history and modern life is great. Even its very name reveals the role of this sea which links three continents and provides a means of contact for the peoples inhabiting its shores.

The Mediterranean today is full of contradictions. Cooperation in many spheres is gradually making headway in this region and the policy line of detente in relations among states is attracting more and more supporters. But at the same time many complex problems and dangerous hotbeds of tension still remain there. The flames of conflict have not been extinguished in the Near East. Columns of smoke rise over tormented Beirut. The Israeli aggressors are marauding in southern Lebanon. Barbed wire and minefields cut the Republic of Cyprus in two. U.S. and NATO military bases have sprung up on the shores of the Mediterranean like poisonous toadstools.

The socialist countries have repeatedly advocated the deepening of the detente process in this region as well. Thus the Soviet Union has put forward the specific proposal that all submarines and surface ships equipped with nuclear weapons be simultaneously withdrawn from the Mediterranean Sea. The new Soviet initiatives connected with insuring the security of nonnuclear states are also applicable to that region, as are the proposals aimed at establishing mutual trust and strengthening the peoples' security.

"We," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his foreword to his book "Peace Is an Invaluable Asset of the Peoples" published in Greece recently, "want the Mediterranean to become a sea of peace, neighborliness and cooperation. We realize that it is not easy to achieve this--too many knots of tension have been tied there and too many contradictory interests of states intersect there."

A conference of experts from the 35 states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe meets 13 February in Valleta (Malta) in accordance with the Belgrade meeting's decision. The experts are to study opportunities and outline ways and means of promoting specific initiatives to develop economic, scientific and cultural cooperation among the Mediterranean countries on the basis of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki.

The topicality of the upcoming conference is conditioned primarily by the fact that the ice floes of the cold war are taking an intolerably long time to melt in the warm waters of the Mediterranean. This is explained chiefly by NATO's militarist policy line. The U.S. 6th Fleet--40 ships, 200 aircraft and 25,000 servicemen--is entrusted with the functions of a Mediterranean policeman. With its aid attempts are made to transform certain countries bordering the Mediterranean into bridgeheads for defending imperialist interests in Europe, Africa and the Near East. In order to implement these aims the U.S. ruling circles do not scruple to use any means up to and including interference in the internal affairs of states--even of their own NATO allies.

Everyone remembers the provocative campaign mounted by the United States and NATO with the aim of preventing the axis of political life in Italy from shifting to the left. Spain, Cyprus, Greece and other Mediterranean countries are experiencing pressure from the NATO military.

A number of West European periodicals recently published secret instructions from the American Army intelligence service entitled "M-30-31." As is evident from these instructions, the Pentagon intends to prepare and implement interference in the internal affairs of "friendly states." And U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown has declared in the Senate that America has contingency plans for any situation in Greece. A. Papandreou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement Party, has declared in this connection: "This is the first time that we have been informed in such a cynical way that the Pentagon has already elaborated a strategy of interference in our internal affairs and in the development of the political situation in Greece." H. Brown's statement caused a major scandal in Athens. The country's government was forced to react to it. However, there was no report across the ocean that these plans had been abandoned.

Meanwhile the NATO bases and facilities in Greek territory continue to operate. Only one destroyer base of the U.S. 6th Fleet has been closed--in Elevsis. The Greek Armed Forces are once again participating in joint exercises within the NATO framework. All this is causing legitimate public concern. "The Greek people," K. Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee, has declared, "are worried by the constant concessions to the United States and NATO with a view to restoring the shaken southeastern flank of a bloc which has an overt anti-Soviet and anti-Arab trend."

The United States has also attempted by maneuvers behind the scenes to restore military cooperation with Turkey. NATO does not conceal the fact that Turkey's complex economic situation is a help in achieving this.

The levers of economic pressure are also utilized in the attempts to draw Spain into NATO. A. Haig, commander in chief of the bloc's allied armed forces in West Europe, declared that Spain's entry into NATO must be linked with it joining the "Common Market."

NATO diplomacy's unsavory maneuvers over Cyprus aimed at foisting on Cypriots a version of a settlement of the island's complex problems which is alien to their national interests are continuing. Washington is striving to substitute for fulfillment of the basic provisions of the UN resolutions on Cyprus its own "initiatives" which are fraught with the danger that the island republic will be partitioned once and for all and that parts of its territory will become NATO military bases.

...Events in the Mediterranean are developing in a complex situation, in a struggle between contradictory trends. Despite the opposition of imperialist forces the climate of detente is gradually spreading in this region. The Mediterranean countries' links with the socialist states are becoming firmer and more multifaceted and the trust between them is strengthening. Increasingly often the militarists' intrigues are coming up against a rebuff from the leftwing forces and people's masses of the Mediterranean countries.

The routes linking our country's southern ports with the world ocean pass through the Mediterranean. Approaches to our borders lie in that region. And Soviet people want tranquility to reign on these approaches. The vital interests of the peoples of this immense region also demand the elimination of the hotbeds of war and tension which still exist there. This is dictated by the interests of strengthening universal peace and security. The sea which links lands must be a sea of lasting peace, neighborliness and cooperation.

PROCEEDINGS AT ARUSHA 'GROUP OF 77' CONFERENCE REVIEWED

LD142320 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Arusha, February 14, TASS--The fourth conference of "Group 77", now in progress here, is working out a common action programme of the developing countries for the fifth session of the U.S. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), to be held in Manila in May.

The conference delegates point to the need for restructuring international economic commercial and monetary-financial relations on the principles of justice, equality and mutual benefit. They strongly criticised the double-faced position of the Western powers which, while coming out in words for a change of the international economic order, are in fact trying to perpetuate the system of exploitation of the natural and manpower resources of the developing countries.

Ashagre Yigletu, Ethiopian minister of trade and tourism, says that the developing countries are hit hard by the economic crisis of the industrialized capitalist countries and the falling prices of raw materials.

He said that the existing international economic [word indistinct] cannot ensure equal development and only aggravates the existing inequality between the capitalist powers and young independent states, the developing countries are determined to continue their fight for the establishment of just and equal relations in the international economy and trade, the minister stressed.

New principles of international economic relations can be translated into life only with the help of the political social and economic struggle of all progressive forces of the world, said Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba and the leader of the Cuban delegation.

He also condemned the practices of capitalist states which use various programmes for assistance to young countries for political diktat and for interference in their internal affairs.

On behalf of the conference delegates Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz expressed solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa, Palestine, Puerto Rico and other countries fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and for national liberation, peace and progress.

UNITED STATES

GROMYKO RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR TOON FOR TALKS

LD141624 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 14, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, received today the U.S. ambassador to the USSR, Malcolm Toon, at the latter's request.

During their talk, they touched upon questions of Soviet-American relations and certain international problems.

U.S. NAVAL 'SHOW OF FORCE' IN RYUKYUS, PERSIAN GULF DENOUNCED

LD141952 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] Large-scale U.S. naval maneuvers under the code name Multiplex 279 are being held near the Ryukyus Archipelago. Participating in the war games are ships from the 7th Fleet, a large part of which is based on the Japanese island of Okinawa which is part of that archipelago.

The Pentagon has 60 bases and other military installations on that island. At the same time a group of American naval ships and submarines, jointly with the Japanese naval forces, are holding antisubmarine maneuvers in that area. The plans for both exercises provide for landing operations. The Pentagon's press department is trying to create the illusion that the objective of these war games is to demonstrate Washington's support for the Taiwan regime in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations with Beijing. They claim that this is necessary in order to soothe the pro-Taiwan lobby in the United States and to once again make it understood to Beijing that Washington is not leaving Taipei in the lurch.

Naturally, all these propaganda tricks are nothing but a hoax aimed at covering up the real goals of the military preparations near the South China Sea. First of all, the pro-Taiwan lobby is really not seriously worried about the state of the Taiwan regime since the Beijing leaders have no intention of liberating that island. Secondly, it is well known that the American administration and the Beijing rulers have a secret plot on the matter of Taiwan at the expense of the interests of the Chinese people. The essence of the interrelationships between Washington and Beijing on this account fits in nicely with the saying: You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.

It was no coincidence that during Deng Xiaoping's visit to Washington it was stressed that both powers have coinciding strategic interests. They coincide first of all in the fact that the imperialist circles of the United States and the Beijing hegemonists have no desire to allow the further strengthening of the zone of independent Asian countries, or the development of national democratic revolutions and liberation movements, as well as the processes of international detente. That is why the current American-Japanese military exercises near the South China Sea are spearheaded not at China but in the direction of the Indian Ocean; in short, across the Philippines, where the Pentagon has its war bases, and the Strait of Malacca against the countries of Southeast and South Asia. The strategists of the United States and their allies are obviously scared that in certain countries in that region there may be a repetition of the events like those in Iran where the shah's regime has just collapsed and now it is a question of totally getting rid of American dependency and liquidating U.S. war bases.

In these war games the forces are polishing up operations that are close to the art of intimidation around Asia, plying through the waters (?of) Okinawa, Micronesia, Diego Garcia Island and right up to the Persian Gulf. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the United States has already doubled the number of its ships in the Indian Ocean. The missile-armed destroyers Decatur and Hoel, the destroyer Kincaid and the squadron fuelling tanker Kansas City, which recently came out of the South China Sea, passed through the Strait of Malacca and they are heading for the Indian Ocean. Already the strike aircraft carrier Constellation, with 90 planes on board, is zeroing in on that area. If previously such voyages lasted no more than 2 months, then now, according to that news agency, they will last indefinitely.

What concerns the Persian Gulf, then the United States has a permanent group of naval ships there. [sentence as heard] The current demonstration of force is the biggest so far. It has been undertaken to put pressure on the national revolutionary forces in Iran as well as on India and other little countries. As is known, Washington has managed to get Singapore's permission to conduct reconnaissance flights, making use of the aerodromes of that country. The United States is trying to get similar permission from India for American planes based at the reinforced stronghold on Diego Garcia Island. Moreover, all this is being conducted under the absurd pretext of studying the monsoons. If to this we could add that the United States intends to include Cook Island in the military ANZUS bloc and to create a naval and airbase there, to expand the use of bases in Thailand and Pakistan, then it becomes clear how dangerous is the venture that the Pentagon is hatching against the countries of Asia. The people in the littoral countries of the continent reasonably demand a stop to this game of playing with fire.

AMERICANS UNEASY OVER DENG'S ANTI-SOVIETISM, PRC TIES

LD141201 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 6, 7 Feb 79 p 9 LD

[Correspondent Iona Andronov dispatch under rubric "Contrary to the Times": "The Transpacific 'Deng Show'"]

[Text] New York--The 3-day American-Chinese talks in Washington and Deng Xiaoping's public statements have aptly been called the "Deng show" by newspapers here. The same political show then continued in Atlanta, Houston and Seattle, which Deng visited with his large retinue.

And everywhere--at ceremonial receptions, banquets, press conferences and even when visiting art galleries--he made malicious anti-Soviet speeches, abused the people's Government of Cuba and threatened to "teach" Socialist Vietnam a "lesson" by force of arms. The State Council vice premier violently censured the relaxation of international tension, railed at the upcoming Soviet-American SALT agreement and called for a military alliance of the United States, China, Japan and the NATO countries against the Soviet Union. How, then, did local listeners react to these militarist speeches?

I have talked with a number of politicians in the capital. Carl Marcy, administrative director of the progressive public organization American Committee for East-West Accord, told me that he is extremely alarmed at Deng's inflammatory insinuations against Moscow. Marcy read me an appeal to Americans recently made public here by the well-known historian and Sinologist Donald Gillin, who warns his compatriots: "The Beijing leaders have begun and are still continuing a campaign of insults against the Soviet Union. They have still not changed in the slightest their views regarding thermonuclear war. They believe that they will survive such a war. At the same time we have repeatedly been warned that the Chinese essentially want to provoke nuclear conflict between the USSR and the United States.

Why, then, should we associate ourselves with activities which could wreck the relaxation of international tension? Surely it would be wiser to investigate the true motives behind China's actions."

It is significant that a similar opinion is partly adhered to by Washington POST correspondent Jay Matthews, who has just returned from Beijing. He said: "Competent Western experts on China possess the texts of recent confidential statements by Deng, who outspokenly called the American leaders 'unfriendly' but at the same time expressed his intention of using the United States in his own interests. Therefore misunderstandings are surely inevitable between the United States and China in the future."

Even Philip Clark, one of the leaders of the reactionary organization the American Security Council, considers excessive flirting with Beijing risky for the United States. At this institution's sumptuous headquarters at the foot of Capital Hill Clark frankly revealed to me how he fears that the Maoists, having obtained modern weapons from the West, could then perfidiously challenge U.S. influence in the Far East and the Pacific. Clark said that during the last world war he fought the Japanese militarists in the Pacific and has not forgotten the events preceding the samurai attack on Pearl Harbor. Prior to that the Western powers had also incited the Japanese military to anti-Soviet adventures, but the samurai hordes lunged in a different direction--to seize foreign lands from India to the Pacific islands. And today the Maoists are seriously menacing the borders of India, Burma, Laos and Vietnam, coveting Thailand, Malaysia, Kampuchea and the Philippines and quietly infiltrating Pacific archipelagoes and the American sphere of influence. And from there it is not far at all to Hawaii's Pearl Harbor along the well-trodden samurai route....

A public opinion poll was conducted in connection with Deng Xiaoping's U.S. visit, and it revealed that 24 percent of Americans decisively condemn the anti-Soviet flirtation with Beijing, while 44 percent are "neutral," that is, they cautiously refrain from hasty conclusions. Why? On this score the New York TIMES cites a "typical comment" by the Americans polled: "China's position makes everyone uneasy, for if war breaks out the Chinese might try to seize many countries."

In Seattle, the last stop on his American tour, Deng was looked after by a well-known "hawk"--Senator Henry Jackson, nicknamed the "Senator from Boeing" because of his very close ties with the bosses of that aircraft-building concern. In addition, Jackson openly brags of his long acquaintance with Deng Xiaoping, whose guest the senator has twice been in Beijing. This time Jackson indulged Deng in Seattle, where the guest from Beijing was shown Boeing plant shops. Jackson's private secretary told American journalists out loud that his boss is offering to equip the Beijing air force with superfast F-4 missile-carrying fighters with a view to "effectively playing," as he put it, "the China card against the Soviets."

But what in fact do the American people gain from this? Some 50 Washington congressmen have asked President Carter to secure from Deng at least one concession in the name of peace and for the good of millions of people: to end Chinese nuclear tests in the earth's atmosphere. Senators insisted on the same thing at their meeting with Deng. But he categorically refused to give in to them at all, even though after every successive Chinese nuclear explosion the winds carry radioactive clouds over the ocean to U.S. territory. As we see, the Americans will have to reap at the same time the equally harmful shoots from the poisoned seeds sown here by Deng Xiaoping's visit.

SCIENTIST INTERVIEWED ON RETURN FROM U.S. VISIT

LD150325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Moscow Radio commentator Sergey Zheleznyak interviews Yuriy Anatolyevich Ovchinnikov, the vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the head of the USSR delegation of scientists which visited the United States, at the airport on his return from the United States on 14 February--recorded]

[Text] [Question] An agreement has been signed between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences on scientific exchanges and cooperation for 1979-1980. During the talks that you held during your visit to the United States the results concerning the cooperation over the past years were summed up.

[Answer] It is known that the levels of scientific development in the Soviet Union and the United States is very high, consequently the question of cooperation and the strengthening of contacts between the scientists of the two countries is of great interest for the whole of the world's scientific public and is of special significance for the life of our countries. And I must say that a number of directions in modern science for both the scientists of our country and the scientists in the United States, as far as our cooperation is concerned, have received very important and valuable results. This concerns many trends in physics and a great number of problems in biology and earth sciences. In particular, a broad range of cooperation is being carried out by the scientists of both our countries in the sphere of high energy physics. One would also like to mention the intensive development of work in the sphere of new directions in biology, in particular in work on modern problems of genetics.

We also discussed a joint program of work and contacts between U.S. and Soviet societies in the sphere of art history and archeology, and an agreement has just been signed, which I believe, envisages a broad exchange of opinions and research in the interests of both countries. As regards the results, I must stress that here, too, very serious joint efforts were made.

[Question] Such as, for example?

[Answer] In psychology and in the development of work on the study of socioeconomic asepcts of social development.

[Question] It is known that a new agreement has been signed on the further development of cooperation between Soviet and U.S. scientists; can you tell us, please, what this envisages? The further development of cooperation in those branches in which cooperation was already in progress, or in some new aspects?

[Answer] I must say that our agreement envisages the expansion of our contacts and joint work. The main feature of the agreement which has just been signed is the accent which is laid on the conduct of joint work. At present, our cooperation has reached a level in many areas which allows us to unite our efforts and essentially conduct work in joint collectives. The existence of certain unique installations in the USSR and in the United States permits this work to be carried out in a complementary fashion, and the effect here is not merely one of addition, but is to an essential degree multiplied. U.S. scientists in particular expressed a desire for a greater number of joint research projects. We share this point of view, and in accordance with our concrete programs, this has been catered for. I should also like to stress that in recent years we have been conducting a broad circle of bilateral symposiums. It is not possible to (?develop everyting to an equal degree scientifically) because today science is indeed a vast sphere of research, and its influence on the development of society is very great. So we have chosen such directions--the key ones--and in these directions bilateral symposiums are conducted, a concrete program of work is planned which is then realized in the corresponding laboratories.

It seems to me that these two features are, so to speak, typical or our new approach. I should also like to stress that these talks showed vividly that all the attempts by certain circles to regard scientific cooperation with the Soviet Union from the viewpoint of opportunities to apply pressure and to resolve certain political issues have been deprived of any foundation.

Our cooperation must be directed at improving mutual understanding between peoples and at resolving as soon as possible the very urgent issues confronting mankind today, and this is emphasized in our protocol which was signed at the same time. Altogether I must say that the whole atmosphere was very businesslike and was marked by goodwill and mutual understanding. It seems to me that it has greatly helped contacts between the scientists of our countries to be more fruitful and useful.

COMMENTARY LAUDS 1950 USSR-PRC TREATY, SCORES DENG XIAOPING

OW141513 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 14 Feb 79 OW

[Glebov commentary on USSR-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed in Moscow on 14 February 1950: "A Manifestation of Friendship"]

[Text] This treaty was signed at a time when China faced great difficulties and was at a most critical juncture. The Chinese people, who had begun to follow the socialist road at that time, urgently needed support to solve such complicated problems as economic and cultural construction and to defend their young nation against imperialist aggression.

Soon after the treaty was signed and ratified, the Soviet Union dispatched a certain number of air divisions to China at the request of the Chinese Government to further implement this treaty. The Soviet air divisions immediately put an end to the piratical raids on Shanghai and other cities by the U.S.-Chiang planes, thus safeguarding the security of coastal areas along the East China Sea and enabling the masses to participate in peaceful labor.

In 1958 the situation in the Taiwan Strait became increasingly acute with each passing day. Speaking at a press conference in Taipei, the U.S. air force secretary declared that as a result of the situation in the Taiwan Strait, Chiang Kai-shek had received from the United States F-84 jet military aircraft (?capable) of carrying atomic bombs.

On 20 January 1958 when the United States declared that guided missiles with nuclear warheads had been delivered to Taiwan and preparations had been completed to attack Red China, the Soviet Union, proceeding from the principle of proletarian internationalism and acting in accordance with the various articles of the Soviet-China Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, resolutely declared: Any act of aggression against China will be retaliated in the same way; war against China means war against the Soviet Union. The firm stand of the Soviet Union played a decisive role in calming the bellicose frenzy of the U.S. aggressor clique.

The imperialists, first and foremost the U.S. imperialists, hoped to strangle the young People's Republic of China with a political and economic embargo. Thanks to the Chinese people's revolutionary steadfastness and the decisive role played by the internationalist support rendered by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the imperialists' insidious plots were smashed. Moreover the Soviet-China Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance and other agreements on technical and economic cooperation between the two countries also played a positive role in this respect.

In spite of its own postwar difficulties, the Soviet Union provided the People's Republic of China with everything it needed to restore its ravaged economy and lay a foundation for modern industry. During the period of effective cooperation between China and the Soviet Union, China witnessed an unprecedently rapid rate of economic development. During the first decade after the founding of the nation the annual rate of industrial growth reached 18 percent. With Soviet economic and technological aid, China laid a sound foundation for its industrial departments. The more than 250 large industrial undertakings begun by China with Soviet assistance included industries for the manufacture of motor vehicles, tractors and aircraft as well as the atomic industry.

In the 1950's Mao Zedong imposed social-chauvinism, antisocialist and anti-Soviet thinking and an anti-Soviet policy on the Chinese people. This undermined China's economic ties with the Soviet Union and brought serious and irreparable damage to the Chinese brothers. It should be pointed out that China's present level of steel production is the same as it was 12 years ago, in 1967. The Beijing leaders ignored the Soviet-China treaty on their part and did not help implement it.

The Soviet Union has made many efforts to achieve the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet Union holds that the improvement of relations between the two countries and two peoples is of fundamental strategic significance to the two countries' struggle to uphold the socialist system and that of the people of various countries to win national liberation and social progress.

Those who inherited the policies peddled by Mao Zedong and the gang of four have not drawn the proper conclusions from the anti-Soviet, antisocialist and other harmful policies promoted by their predecessors. Deng Xiaoping and his ilk have taken a path even more reactionary and harmful to China. Deng Xiaoping and his ilk obsequiously bow and scrape to imperialism and make every effort to curry its favor, vigorously stirring up an anti-Soviet and antisocialist atmosphere. In this regard, they have far surpassed Mao Zedong and his gang of four. It can be said that they have surpassed the latter. As can be seen from many facts, what Deng Xiaoping has done for U.S. imperialism is precisely what U.S. imperialism has failed to achieve through military provocations, threats and blockade. He has offered China's natural resources and cheap labor to the imperialists.

Deng Xiaoping and his ilk want to throw open the gates of all important economic departments to give the imperialist countries a free hand for economic penetration. In short, because of Deng Xiaoping's efforts, it is indeed very possible for China to once again become a semicolony of imperialism. The Chinese leaders' intention to abrogate the Soviet-China Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance is another valuable gift to imperialism. The Washington POST formerly regarded this treaty as a brilliant victory in foreign affairs between the Soviet Union and China. Obviously, (?the abrogation of this treaty) means a major victory for imperialism and all reactionary forces.

While answering questions put to him by the reporter of the U.S. TIME magazine, Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out: Beijing has time and again said that the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed in 1950 has lost all its meaning and become a piece of wastepaper. Isn't China provoking us to abrogate this treaty? It must be pointed out that the Soviet Union will never be taken in by this kind of provocation. We will never tear up, on the basis of our own will, this document, which manifests the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China. If the Beijing leaders want to do so, they will assume the greatest responsibility before the people in their own country and the progressive forces for world peace.

DENG TRIED TO ENLIST JAPAN'S SUPPORT AGAINST VIETNAM

Fully Exposed PRC Policy

LD141017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Ardatovskiy: "Deng Back From His Tour"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, has returned from a trip to the United States. On the way home, on his own initiative, as Japanese official circles stress, he visited Tokyo. The self-invited guest placed his hosts in a very difficult position. They already knew what he had "in store": In the United States Deng openly called for the creation of a world anti-Soviet alliance in which the United States, Western Europe and Japan would be united with Beijing. As KYODO reported, in Tokyo they had to explain to Deng that Japan does not intend to renounce its "balanced relations with both China and the Soviet Union" or to yield to Beijing's incitements to exacerbate relations with Vietnam.

In Tokyo Deng met with former Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka, but support from this repeatedly compromised politician can hardly be considered a great achievement.

However paradoxical it sounds, Deng Xiaoping's trip has had one positive aspect. Before it, Beijing's statements against the relaxation of international tension and its militarist aspirations had not been fully exposed to the world. His banal and flagrant appeals for cohesion in the struggle against the "polar bear" shocked even his most anticommunist interlocutors. Whereas, for instance, Hua Guofeng on his foreign trips sometimes tried to conceal behind the traditional smiles the great-power essence of Beijing's policy, which is hostile to the cause of peace, Deng Xiaoping fully revealed the notorious "Chinese cards."

Revealed Chinese Adventurism

LD141135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura's report under rubric "Topical Themes": "Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Tokyo--Deng Xiaoping's visit to Japan, on his way back to China from the United States, provides new confirmation of the danger of the role assumed by the Beijing leadership in international affairs.

Deng used his meeting with statesmen and politicians from Japan's conservative camp as a rostrum for slanderous fabrications against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Trying to impose on his interlocutors the "Beijing" view of the state of affairs in the world, he clearly strove to enlist support from the Japanese leaders. We may judge how far-reaching these plans are and how much they threaten the cause of peace in Asia from the demand made by Deng during his meeting with Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira that "sanctions be adopted against Vietnam." Deng Xiaoping specified what "sanctions" were involved at a meeting with former Prime Minister K. Tanaka: "China is thinking of taking actions against Vietnam even if these actions involve a certain danger."

Statements of this sort can only be assessed as an overt expression of plans to conduct aggression against the peoples of the Indochina Peninsula. And that is precisely how Japanese public opinion has assessed the "Chinese guest's" statements. Expressing this opinion, the newspaper MAINICHI writes: "China's turn toward direct military actions against Vietnam...will have a very serious effect on the entire international situation."

There is also a whiff of adventurism in Deng's appeal to the Japanese prime minister to "give economic aid" to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, overthrown by the people: The Japanese side's acceptance of such a demand could in practice signify only Tokyo's complicity in the acts of provocation which Beijing is undertaking against Kampuchea.

The aggressive tone of Deng Xiaoping's statements has aroused serious alarm in Japan. "Deng's statement about the need for sanctions against Vietnam has had the effect of a shock blow on the country," is how the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN describes the effect of the bellicose appeal. The concern with which the Chinese delegation head's irresponsible statements were met here is all the more founded in that only 3 and 1/2 months ago Japan ratified the "treaty on peace and friendship" with China, whose "antihegemony clause" Beijing is persistently trying to use to drag Japan into its international adventures.

We cannot fail to note that among Japanese ruling circles some people share the Beijing leadership's sentiments and assessments, thus inspiring the Chinese leaders to make appeals to Tokyo to take part in "sanctions." In this connection Deng's "high assessment" of the economic pressure which the Japanese Government intends to apply against Vietnam, voiced during his talk with M. Ohira, merits attention. Beijing sees these actions as an opportunity for in fact including Japan in the "unified antisocialist front" which the Chinese leadership is trying to knock together.

But the most serious consequences to which adventurism can lead do not remain unidentified. Deng's appeal for "sanctions" against Vietnam engendered among his interlocutors a reaction which the Beijing envoy obviously did not expect. M. Ohira explained to Deng Xiaoping that "Japan's positions are based on an independent approach to international relations" and expressed himself in favor of resolving problems by peaceful means.

At the 7 February meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers S. Sonoda, head of Japan's diplomatic department, told his interlocutor that Japan opposes the use of military force in interstate relations and expressed concern over the concentration of Chinese troops on the border with Vietnam. In reply, however, PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua burst out with his latest philippic, whose content came down to the same "need for tough action against Vietnam."

In summing up the results of the Tokyo talks the press here unanimously notes the emergence of differences in the approaches of Japan and China to the choice of means to be used in international relations. At the same time Deng Xiaoping's visit also revealed the increasing aggressiveness of the Beijing leadership's policy and the intensification of adventurist trends in it. Mao Zedong already tried--not so long ago--to turn the long-suffering land of Vietnam into the epicenter of a worldwide armed conflict. The shadow of his designs is also emerging increasingly clearly in the course steered by his successors.

PRC TURNABOUT ON TAIWAN ILLUSTRATES TRADITION OF BETRAYAL

LD141705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[O. Anichkin article under rubric "On Topical Themes": "Collusion With Imperialism and Reaction"]

[Text] If American press reports are to be believed, Deng Xiaoping, the recent Chinese visitor to the United States, would seem to have succeeded in dispelling the "doubts and concern" of U.S. senators about the way in which the so-called "Taiwan problem"--long the stumbling block to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Washington and Beijing--has been solved. The Chinese, it is reported, have even invited Senator Barry Goldwater--who, like many other congressmen, believed that the United States had left Taiwan's population of 17 million to the mercy of fate--to visit China.

Scarcely anyone disputes that Taiwan belongs to China. It is only the United States which denied this fact for more than 30 years. The main thing is obviously that events developed pretty swiftly and certainly not in accordance with the two countries' former positions on the "Taiwan problem."

Deng has repeatedly declared that "this problem can be settled in time--if not in 10 then in 100 or maybe 1,000 years." The point is not the number of years it will take for this to happen; the point is that there has been a total abandonment of the principles proclaimed by Deng Xiaoping's predecessors. For instance, in his time the late Zhou Enlai promised: "The Chinese people will not rest until Taiwan is liberated." Deng, who is regarded as the successor and custodian of the legacy of the former premier of the PRC State Council, is now saying something completely different. He is obviously also disregarding what is written in the Chinese Constitution: "We will liberate Taiwan without fail." In other words, attempts are effectively being made to forget everything that was until recently sacred to the Chinese people. A betrayal of the Chinese people's interests has essentially been perpetrated.

In Washington Deng assured his hosts: China recognizes the existence of the local administration on Taiwan and recognizes Taiwan's right to have its own armed forces; there will be no drop in the living standards of Taiwan's population; trade and economic relations with the United States, Japan and other countries will remain in their present state. Taiwan will find itself in the position of Hong Kong and Macao--something which suits Beijing perfectly. The Chinese leaders are also calmly turning a blind eye to the fact that the United States will continue to supply Taiwan with modern weapons, including Phantoms. These deliveries, as U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown has remarked, will be made taking into account the situation in the Formosa Strait. Explaining such an abrupt change in Beijing's policy, U.S. Ambassador to China L. Woodcock noted that this "more than conciliatory stance by China vis-a-vis Taiwan is explained by its need to win America's favor, and the Chinese are now declaring even overtly that Taiwan can retain its noncommunist political and economic system."

All this is obviously in line with what is actually happening in China itself. This is attested by the reports coming in from China of the rehabilitation of former capitalists--their bank accounts are being restored to them and they are being paid high wages. Their political rights are also being restored. In short, a process of the restoration of the national bourgeoisie is taking place.

China's policy in practice is also evidence of something else. Beijing without compunction abandons and betrays friends and allies to whom it has only recently vowed fidelity. And all this is done for the sake of its own mercenary short-term [konyunkturnyy] interests.

Everyone well remembers all the fine words which Beijing figures once addressed to Vietnam and its people: "Firm longstanding friendship," "China and Vietnam are as close as the lips and teeth" and so forth. And what has happened? All this has proved in reality to be falsity and hypocrisy, to put it more strongly. In pursuing its hegemonist, aggressive policy vis-a-vis Socialist Vietnam, China has essentially taken over from American imperialism in the conspiracy against the Vietnamese people.

At a time when the whole world was outraged by the misdeeds of Pinochet's fascist clique, Beijing offered its hand to the butchers of the Chilean people. It displayed total solidarity with NATO interference in Zaire's internal affairs and adopted the same position concerning events in the Horn of Africa. Beijing sided with the enemies of People's Angola right from the start and did not even attempt to conceal this.

Generally known facts are evidence that China is in the camp of imperialism's forces in its struggle against the national liberation movements. The Chinese emperors are a real threat to international stability and security. The Chinese leaders' actions, as the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee letter to the CCP leadership noted, "are prompted by betrayal of the revolutionary struggle of the working class."

PRC POLICY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA LINKED WITH IMPERIALISM

LD141510 Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Aleksandr (Skorodumov) commentary]

[Text] At the recent session in Brussels of the International Commission of Inquiry Into the Crimes of Racist Regimes in Southern Africa, the policy of Beijing being carried out in this part of the world was criticized. The representative of Angola, Luis de Almeida, recalled that on the territory of Namibia occupied by the South African racists, Chinese military instructors are teaching Angolan counterrevolutionaries methods of pillage and subversive activities. China has also supplied them with arms, declared Luis de Almeida. Our observer Aleksandr (Skorodumov) writes:

Beijing joins in this enterprise the racist South African regime and the powerful imperialists. This is shown especially by the show of arms in the Angolan towns. The arms taken from counterrevolutionaries of the UNITA group were made in China, in the Republic of South Africa, as well as in the United States and other NATO countries. For years Beijing has been acting against the Angolan people in a united front with the racists and the imperialists. It is the coalition of forces which originally tried to oppose the formation of a truly independent Angola, and then to overthrow its legitimate government.

Quite recently the tenor of U.S. secret documents has filtered into the world press. This is what can be deduced from them: Washington's and Beijing's foreign political objectives in Africa coincide to the point that the United States thinks it possible to address to China some very delicate requests. During his visit to Beijing, the U.S. President's adviser for national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski, asked the Chinese leaders to exert pressure on the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front in order to get it to accept an internal settlement on the neocolonialist model. Brzezinski also asked them to contribute to the West's attempts to [word indistinct] this organization, and to get the frontline states to stop supporting the liberation movements in southern Africa. Everything leads one to believe that Beijing has agreed to these demands with [words indistinct].

According to information in particular from the South African paper THE STAR, it has stopped its deliveries of arms to the Patriotic Front and has left unanswered Mozambique's appeal for military aid.

China supports the idea of the creation of what is called the Red Sea Pact, brought to fruition by imperialism and reaction. In the opinion of the Beijing daily RENMIN RIBAO, this idea is a rational proposition. The alliance of the Maoists with imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and reaction represents for young nations and the national liberation movements a threat which is all the more grave since Beijing at the same time pursues its selfish interests. One could not disagree with representatives of African opinion, who warn that Beijing would want nothing better than to place the resources of the developing states into the service of plans for modernizing China, central to which is the militarization of the country. Passing itself off as a friend of the African peoples, the Maoists use [word indistinct] mistrust between the young nations and their natural allies, the countries of the socialist community. This policy of China's is decisively rejected by the African people. As one of the leaders of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo, recently underscored, this policy is contrary to their interests.

## TASS REPORTS DEATH OF EDVARD KARDELJ IN BELGRADE

LD101652 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 10, TASS--Edvard Kardelj, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, died here today after a prolonged illness.

## Kuznetsov, Others Visit SFRY Embassy

LD132355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Today Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Maltsev, first deputy of the USSR foreign ministry; Kiselev, deputy head of a section of the CPSU Central Committee, and Grubyakov, head of the European Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, visited the Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in connection with the death of Edward Kardelj, prominent Yugoslav political figure, Presidium member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Presidency of the republic, and signed their names in the book of condolences.

## CSSR'S CHNOUPEK TO VISIT SOVIET UNION IN FEBRUARY

LD120613 Moscow TASS in English 0542 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 12, TASS--Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek is to come to the Soviet Union in the second half of February at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

## MOSCOW CITES AFP ON HOXHA BOOK CRITICIZING MAOISM

LD150402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1725 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to an AFP report, a French translation of the book by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee, has been published under the title "Imperialism and Revolution." In it the Albanian leader sharply criticizes the ideology of Maoism, the Chinese authorities' deviation from Marxism-Leninism. Analyzing events in China from 1949 to the present, Enver Hoxha concludes that at the basis of these event is a struggle for personal power. The Albanian Workers Party leader calls the Cultural Revolution a mystification which could lead China to chaos again. Mao Zedong's views, Hoxha concludes, are founded on ancient Chinese philosophy and on China's state and militaristic traditions.

SOVIET-FRENCH TALKS CONCLUDE; GISCARD TO VISIT IN MARCH

LD142046 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Viktor Viktorov commentary]

[Text] The foreign minister of France, Jean Francois-Poncet, has completed his official visit to the Soviet Union. Leonid Brezhnev had a talk with him and he was received by Aleksey Kosygin. During the talks between Andrey Gromyko and Jean Francois-Poncet, they discussed Soviet-French cooperation and a wide range of international problems. Here is a comment on the visit from Viktor Viktorov.

The visit was conducted in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding. The two foreign ministers focused on preparations for another Soviet-French summit meeting. They agreed that at the end of March, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing would come to the Soviet Union on an official working visit. Soviet-French summit meetings have a long tradition. Experience has shown that the talks and contacts between the leaders of the two countries invariably raise these relations to a higher level, bring viewpoints closer together and strengthen trust. There is every reason to believe that the forthcoming meeting in Moscow will also be important for further understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and France. The basis for this fruitful cooperation was laid in the midsixties. It got off to a good start with an understanding of the need to ease international tension. Since then, both countries have been working toward this aim, either jointly or simultaneously. The efforts of the Soviet Union and France have done much to improve the situation in Europe. The joint statement on the visit said that the two countries planned to continue doing everything possible to advance the process of easing international tension. It also said both sides attach great importance to the realization of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act by all the participants in the Helsinki summit.

At the Moscow talks the focus was on curbing the arms race. The arms race threatens humanity with nuclear catastrophe and is wasting $400 billion a year. No other task is more urgent or more humane than to advance the cause of disarmament. It is clear from the talks between the two foreign ministers that the Soviet Union and France agree that it is imperative to step up efforts to end the arms race and bring about real disarmament. The two countries are cooperating not only on key international problems. They are also developing bilateral ties in various fields. For instance, trade between the Soviet Union and France in the past 4 years has more than doubled what it was in the previous 5-year period. Soviet-French relations are a good example of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. The Soviet Union is trying to maintain such relations with other countries, too. This is in keeping with the Soviet Union's foreign policy line, developed from the country's outset. It is a policy of peace, disarmament and noninterference in the affairs of other countries.

BRITISH ECONOMIC AID CUTOFF TO VIETNAM SCORED

LD142101 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

["Clumsy Arguments of a British Minister"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 14, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Petrov writes:

The British Government has decided to cut off economic aid to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

As an argument designed to justify the measure in the eyes of the British public, Overseas Development Minister Judith Hart cited the problem of the so-called "Vietnamese Refugees." The fate of these people was mentioned by her as an example of "violations of human rights."

Addressing this accusation to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Judith Hart ignores the fact that at issue in this case are ethnic Chinese who, taken in by Beijing's provocations, found themselves outside Vietnam because of Beijing. As to human rights violations, they occur not in Vietnam but in Britain where the rights of coloured immigrants are systematically violated, sleuthing after people is carried out on a broad scale and attempts are made to curtail trade union rights. Facts confirming these are cited by the British press almost daily. Gross violations of human rights continue in Ulster where British authorities resort to arms to suppress the civil rights movement.

The attacks against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam become even more hypocritical if one considers that the British Government maintains most friendly relations and broad economic ties with many Western countries which violate human rights. These include, first and foremost, the United States where people with dissenting opinions are jailed and millions of black Americans and those hailing from Latin America are discriminated against. They also include the FRG with its notorious "bans on professions." What is not at issue is curtailing economic relations with these countries.

The reason is not hard to understand. Posing as a champion of human rights in Vietnam, London is in effect trying, rather awkwardly, to hide the real aims of its traditional imperialist policy in which economic assistance was always considered as a means of pressuring countries following an independent course.

ITALIAN SECURITY ORGANS UNDER 'STRICT CONTROL' OF CIA

LD150037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Valeriy Prostakov reports from Rome:

Italy's internal security organs are under the constant and strict control of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which has at its disposal in the Apennines an extensive network of informers with access to the most secret information. This has been documentarily confirmed by the Italian LA REPUBLICA, which has published the text of a report sent recently to Washington by a staff member of the American Embassy in Rome. It gives a negative assessment of the work of the Italian secret services, which allegedly pay too much attention to the struggle against terrorism. In addition, the report contains information about the personal and business qualities of the generals in charge of the security organs in Italy.

Italian political circles are describing this document as evidence of impermissible interference by the United States in the country's internal affairs and a gross infringement on its national sovereignty. The author of the report, one Dominic Perrone, a U.S. citizen of Italian extraction, has been declared persona non grata and expelled from Italy. As a regular American intelligence officer, he was a frequent guest of various establishments of the Italian Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Internal Affairs. "We were trained," a correspondent of LA REPUBLICA was told at these establishments, "to consider the Americans as our chiefs, whom we ought not to refuse anything, especially if we expected advancement within the service."

Italian Communist members of Parliament have stated that the expulsion of the American spy from the country should be followed by other official acts of protest against the U.S. Government. In accordance with their demand on 15 February there will be a special meeting of the parliamentary committee supervising the work of the national security organs.

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

U.S. Embassy Attacked

LD141754 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 14, TASS--Today, the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was taken over by a group of armed Iranians. All the embassy staff, including the ambassador, were "held under arrest" for some time before being rescued by representatives of the new authorities. Correspondents report that this took place after a group of Khomeyni supporters was shot at near the embassy building. A representative of people's militia arriving at the scene told an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent that the incident had been provoked by SAVAK agents.

It is known that the shah's secret police SAVAK is the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency and SAVAK agents have long been organizing various provocations to create a pretext for open military interference by the United States in Iran.

Nevertheless, some Western news agencies are spreading a verison about complicity in the capture of the embassy of persons of Afghan origin, which clearly pursues provocative aims. According to other assertions, the incident was the work of "left-wingers". One can see in all this the familiar hand of Western secret services using their ordinary methods to change the situation which is shaping in new Iran.

Attack a 'Provocation'

LD142340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan]

[Excerpt] Good morning, respected comrades. First of all, about the situation in Iran:

Yesterday reactionary forces, supporters of the overthrown monarchist regime, and provocateurs of various hues tried to destabilize the situation in the couuntry and to create difficulties for the new Provisional Government headed by Mehdi Bazargan. Fierce armed clashes took place in the city of Tabriz in the northeast [as heard] of Iran. There, agents of the former shah's secret police SAVAK, and other reactionary elements attacked supporters of the new regime and set fire to public buildings. They were rebuffed by troops loyal to the Provisional Government and members of people's armed guards. According to AFP, 700 people have been killed and about 2,000 wounded in the Tabriz battles in the past 2 days.

In Tehran armed bands attacked the U.S. Embassy and the building of the national radio and television. Both of these criminal attacks were eventually defeated.

The attack on the U.S. Embassy was probably a provocation aimed at instigating the United States to direct interference in the internal affairs of Iran. Washington, apparently, is not opposed to undertaking much interference under the pretext of defending U.S. citizens in Iran.

## Anti-U.S. Feelings Growing

LD141824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Western news agencies are noting that anti-American feelings are growing among the Iranian people. [Words indistinct] the memory of last days in power of the monarchical government, when U.S. military advisers often participated on the side of the proshah troops in armed clashes with the insurgent Iranians.

Americans have now barricaded their houses and are afraid to walk the streets. When they do appear the first passers-by detain them and take them to local authority headquarters.

## U.S. Marines, Helicopters Move Close

LD141826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. State Department has announced that units of U.S. Marines and a detachment of large helicopters have been moved close to the borders of Iran. In the words of U.S. officials, this step is in response to the alleged need to be able, in case of emergency circumstances, to under take protection of those U.S. citizens remaining in Iran and evacuate them from the country. The State Department spokesman declined to specify in which country exactly the Marines and helicopters are located, which observers note could be used by Washington for direct interference in Iran.

## U.S. Announces Evacuation

LD151008 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 15, TASS--The U.S. Embassy in Tehran announced today that evacuation of American citizens from Iran will be started on Saturday, February 17.

## Khomeyni Issues Decree

LD142014 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 14, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni today issued a decree on ending as of February 17 all strikes in the country and appealed for hard work to restore the economic life of Iran.

## Morocco Recognizes Bazargan Government

LD141338 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, February 14, TASS--The Government of Morocco today recognized the new Government of Iran. Morocco, says the communique of the Moroccan Foreign Ministry, "recognizes the facts occurring in Iran" and expresses the desire to continue relations of friendship between the two countries.

The shah of Iran Reza Pahlavi, who left his country as a result of the popular anti-shah movement, is now staying in Marrakesh.

## Bovin Ponders Initial Lessons

LD141125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA political commentator A. Bovin article under general headline "Iran in the People's Hands": "Inevitable Denouement"]

[Text] And so what had to happen has happened. After a fierce outbreak of street fighting in Tehran which developed into an armed uprising, the old political regime has been overthrown. Of course, the forces supporting the shah have not yet laid down their weapons. Of course, there is still much that is vague and unclear about the situation. But I think that the decisive conclusion can now be drawn: The democratic revolution in Iran has triumphed. The proclamation of a republic is preordained. National patriotic circles enjoying the support of a broad mass movement that has embraced practically all the country have come (or to be more precise, are coming) to power.

The most complex tasks of a revolution, the creative tasks lie ahead. The regrouping of political forces and a difficult struggle over the trend and profundity of the inevitable socioeconomic transformations lie ahead. Much lies ahead....

While behind there lies a year of political passions of an intensity unprecedented in Iran, a year of turbulent clashes in which a force mightier than the enormous, all-pervading military bureaucratic apparatus was formed and strengthened. And looking back over this drama-packed year and assessing its lessons, it seems to me that it is possible to make a few more or less general observations extending beyond the limits of Iran's problems proper.

First, no external support can preserve a regime if it is doomed by history and if the grapes of the people's wrath have ripened. The United States took its positions in Iran most seriously. Regardless of what "human rights" were like there, it gave the shah everything he asked. But there had been Vietnam. They forgot that; they were reluctant to remember it. Now the hour of retribution has come. Now Europeans are afraid to venture into the streets of the Iranian capital--they might be mistaken for Americans.... Today it is Tehran. What about tomorrow? Tomorrow, or the day after, it will be everywhere that a foreign "presence" is helping to stop history.

Second, attempts to modernize a society by combining scientific and technical progress in certain spheres of the economy with archaic, long outdated political and social structures sooner or later lead to mounting contradictions and eventually to an explosion. The shah has even felt offended: How can this happen, he has repeatedly said, when I have done so much for Iran.... Yes, a considerable amount was done. But not for Iran--for the ruling elite which wallowed in corruption, viewed power as a source of wealth and left all those who encroached on this power to rot in torture chambers. The fiddling while Rome burns is over. Today this has happened in Iran. Tomorrow or the day after it will happen everywhere that despots great and small, setting store by their imported advisers, imported weapons and equally imported computers, continue to cling to their privileges.

Third, only a broad coalition and virtual alliance of all true opposition forces--irrespective of their differences on social, political or religious issues--is capable of developing sufficient political pressure to upset reaction's calculations. The role of religious leaders and religious sentiments in the Iranian events will long be the subject of close attention and lively debate. Be that as it may, the cooperation between the religious and secular opposition flanks and the mass nature of the religious movement helped to neutralize the army and thereby avoid the bloodshed and destruction entailed by civil war.

It is possible to write at greater length and greater depth about the lessons of the Iranian revolution. But later. When the "hot trail of events" which the journalist must follow has cooled.

## Foreign Interference Inadmissable

LD141155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Untitled "political commentator's remarks" by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] The people's uprising in Iran against the shah's despotism and U.S. dominance has gained yet another important success on its path to victory. The events of the last few days have marked a new stage in the antimonarchist, anti-imperialist revolution in Iran.

The courage and determination of the Iranian people's masses have ended the dyarchy which took shape in the country after the shah's flight and the return from exile of Khomeyni, political and religious opposition leader. The attempt by the shah's guard to forcibly suppress the revolutionary ferment had the reverse effect. It caused a new surge of revolutionary activeness among the masses. And the government of the shah's placeman Bakhtiar, whom Western press dubbed the "Iranian Kerenskiy," has been swept by this formidable people's wave.

The passage of power into the hands of the Bazargan Provisional Government, the dissolution of the Majlis and the Supreme Military Council's decision on the neutrality of the armed forces and on withdrawing troops to their barracks--all these events mark the monarchy's disintegration. They create favorable preconditions for free expression of the people's will and for implementing the program for democratizing the country and saving it from imperialist dominance that was the basis on which the opposition rallied its ranks.

The present stage of the struggle, according to its leaders, is highlighting demands such as the deportation of foreign military advisers and the disbandment of the shah's guard and the SAVAK political police--that is, removal of all forces which served as the prop for the monarchical tyranny and the U.S. neocolonialists' dominance. In a radio address to the people opposition leader Khomeyni declared that victory is at hand but he urged Iranians to be vigilant, mentioning the possibility of "armed interference."

It is clear that the turn of events in Iran cannot please those imperialist circles for which that country has for so long and so conveniently combined the triple role of oil supplier, weapons market and "gendarme of the Persian Gulf." The feverish attempts to somehow preserve U.S. imperialism's economic and strategic interests in this region by means of interference in other states' internal affairs are continuing. According to Senator Jackson, the damage to the United States and its Western allies will be determined by how greatly the present events in Iran "affect the state of affairs in other littoral states of the Persian Gulf, especially in Saudi Arabia. It is for precisely this reason," Jackson explained, "that U.S. Defense Secretary Brown is there now." The future will show what this quest for a "new prop" leads to.

The Iranian people have passed yet another important landmark on their path to deliverance from monarchical despotism and foreign dominance, on the path to independent national development and social progress. They and they alone are entitled to be the ruler of their destiny and master of their country and its natural wealth. No foreign interference is permissible.

## Washington Seeks 'Scapegoat'

ID141701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Article by V. Bolshakov under "Feuilleton" rubric: "'Scapegoat' Needed"]

[Text] Washington is urgently seeking a "scapegoat." According to a New York TIMES report this was precisely what the U.S. House Committee on Intelligence was recently engaged in. The committee is studying in detail the question of who is to blame for the United States "losing Iran."

There's no denying the committee has a complex task. There have never been volunteers for such a role, still less in this specific situation when even Iranian Army soldiers are shouting "Yankees, get out!"

Of course, the blame for the failure of U.S. policy in Iran can be laid on the CIA. The House committee's report, indeed, stated this unambiguously. "Historically the CIA has considered itself the shah's bulwark and should have provided a sober analysis of the political situation in Iran on the basis of intelligence data." This phrase in the report clearly indicates that Iran's affairs were dealt with specifically in Langley, CIA headquarters, while the State Department could calmly state that Washington was not interfering in these affairs.

But according to rumors, Langley has stated that the CIA is washing its hands of the affair since the shah left Iran at the insistence of State Department specialists. After this its former secret agent [rezident] also left which means that the CIA is no longer responsible for this country's affairs. The State Department is also denying responsibility, pointing to the fact that the U.S. Embassy in Tehran had become a CIA office and that the CIA or the Pentagon, whose representative General Huyser maintained the closest ties with the government and the military until the very last few days, should be made answerable.

Informed figures report that the Pentagon has issued a denial of such insinuations, hinting that General Huyser has visited Langley quite often and may be a general of that department. As for the Pentagon's responsibility for the Iranian events, having removed its secret equipment from Iranian aircraft and taken its top-secret surveillance stations out of Iran, the Pentagon has rid itself of responsibility.

In response to this Langley can show the Pentagon the passage in the House committee report stating that "back on 28 September 1978 the Pentagon's intelligence service predicted that the shah might remain in power for approximately 10 years." The Pentagon would then have no cover. True, its spies could perfectly well quote from this same report the phrase stating that the blunders by the political strategists in the White House "were of more important significance than intelligence defects."

The "political strategists" from the White House, if matters reached the point of such a brawl, could quote that part of the report which states that the intelligence service "did not maintain ties with the opposition" and did not have "contacts with Iranians adhering to different views" and therefore passed off what was desirable (for the Washington administration) as reality.

To verify these assertions the State Department had only to pick up the lists of guests at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran over the past 30 years. Indeed, they did not include a single representative of the shah's opposition. However much the embassy adviser concerned with protocol tried to prove that the opposition in Iran was outlawed and contacts with it could cause unpleasantness from the CIA, the State Department, the Pentagon intelligence service, and the shah's counterintelligence service, SAVAK, he could easily be accused of political shortsightedness and presented to the House committee as the sole culprit in the failure of U.S. policy in Iran. It is not ruled out that the "scapegoat" now being sought in Washington will be found in just this way.

The question of "to beat or not to beat" the CIA, the State Department and the Pentagon and all the more the "political strategists" for their blunders and adventures will probably not even be raised. After all, according to a statement by U.S. officials, no U.S. departments "are interfering" in Iran's affairs.

Rachkov: Corrupt Use of Oil Money

LD130853 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 7 Signed to Press 5 Feb 79 p 21 LD

[B. Rachkov article under general rubric "International Economic Panorama": "The Fate of Iran's Petrodollars"]

[Text] The people of Iran, who are waging a stubborn struggle against local reaction and its imperialist patrons, make it one of their important aims to secure the use of the country's oil resources in the genuine interests of the entire nation. They are disappointed with their rulers' promises to turn Iran into a prosperous country in a very short time with the help of oil.

To judge from estimates by bourgeois economists, during 1974-1978 Iran received for its oil almost $100 billion, or more than in its entire previous history. This is a vast sum for a country with a population of 35 million. It could well have been a powerful factor in Iran's social and economic progress. But how, in actual fact, was the oil revenue--often called petrodollars by the foreign press--distributed?

Western financial circles believe that a very substantial proportion of Iran's petrodollars was invested in banks, state securities or share capital of industrial, construction and other corporations in the United States, the FRG, Britain, France, Switzerland and other capitalist countries. The point is that a large amount of the oil revenue in Iran was distributed among numerous representatives of the ruling Pahlavi dynasty and their faithful servants in military and official circles. By investing money in foreign business they were pursuing two chief aims--to hide the capital from their people and at the same time receive dividends. According to the calculations of Morgan Guaranty Trust, one of the biggest U.S. banks, the sum total of Iranian private and state investments abroad reached $26 billion by the end of 1978.

Still larger sums were controlled by the imperialist-military complex, which was seeking to turn the ruling regime in Iran into a powerful militarized fist raised above the Iranian people and the peoples of other states in the Persian Gulf region. Over the past 5 years the Iranian Government spent at least $36 billion buying the latest weapons from the United States, Britain, the FRG and other Western countries and maintaining the almost 700,000-strong army and its U.S. instructors. This figure is cited by the journal ARMED FORCES INTERNATIONAL, press organ of the U.S. Defense Department.

In addition, the Iranian elite spent considerable sums of money abroad on personal whims and on buying up--often through frontmen--plots of land, luxury hotels, yachts, cars and museum pieces. According to calculations of the British business circles' newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES, the U.S. business circles' magazine BUSINESS WEEK and other bourgeois press organs, the sum in petrodollars spent for these purposes recently totaled between $1 and $2 billion a year, and consequently $5 to $10 billion over 5 years.

In all, of the $100 billion obtained by Iran after the rise in oil prices, approximately $70 billion were removed completely from spheres capable of bringing any benefit to Iran itself. Consequently no more than one-third of the total oil revenue in the last 5 years was directed toward developing the country. [paragraph continues]

And inasmuch as such resources were clearly not enough for such a big state as Iran, it had to...go into debt. BUSINESS WEEK reports that Iran's debts to Western--mainly U.S.--banks reached $9 billion. Iran's annual payments on its debts alone total $2 billion.

Iran's oil, which fabulously enriched Western monopolies and the local ruling clique, did not spare the Iranian people from poverty. According to the International Reconstruction and Development Bank 54 percent of Iranians live below the poverty line, about 30 percent do not have enough to eat, and one out of every four newborn children dies within a year from disease. "The capital investments made in Iran out of oil revenue gave the 35 million-strong population practically nothing," France's rightwing paper LE FIGARO admits. Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES writes ironically that Iran's economy, which supplies about 15 percent of Western oil requirements, has been suffering an energy crisis for more than 2 years.

Such are the paradoxes engendered by the criminal alliance of neocolonialists, militarists and their henchmen in certain developing states.

Moscow Radio Commentary

LD141220 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Commentary by Radio Moscow political observer]

[Text] In Iran, the leader of the Provisional Government, Mehdi Bazargan, has announced seven members of his Cabinet. One of them is the National Front leader Karim Sanjabi, who takes the post of foreign minister. The Provisional Government of Iran has already been formally recognized by the Soviet Union, France, Afghanistan, Syria, Libya, Pakistan, India and other countries. Here is a comment from our political observer:

The leader of the last government of Iran appointed by the shah, Shahpur Bakhtiar, was arrested in Tehran on Tuesday. A few days before his arrest he went into hiding to escape punishment for reprisals launched against members of the antishah movement. The paratroop commander General Khostodad, known for his cruelties against opponents of the shah, has also been put under arrest. The headquarters of the rebellion have ordered Iran's detachments to lift the seige of the military garrisons, because the army has expressed its solidarity with the revolution, and now takes its orders from the Provisional Government. The leaders of the uprising point out in their statements that the coming to power of the Provisional Government ends only the first stage of the antishah and antiimperialist revolution.

The main objective of its next stage is to build a free and democratic society in Iran. The leaders of the popular movement expect violent opposition to this next stage of the revolution from the enemies of the Iranian people at home and abroad. News agencies' reports speak of growing anti-American feelings in Iran. A correspondent for the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL says numbers of people's militia challenge foreigners in Tehran, asking them whether they are Americans. All Americans are detained and taken to the local revolutionary headquarters. The People's Party has called for expelling from the country all United States advisers, and for abrogating all military pacts concluded by the shah.

Addressing a press conference in Washington, President Carter has tried to play down the scale of United States interference in the internal affairs of Iran. He claimed that American involvement in that country has been kept down to the minimum. It is well-known, however, that several thousand American advisers arrived in Iran at the height of recent disturbances to help the shah and his regime and also the government of Bakhtiar to stay in power.

If the United States did not try to force on the people of Iran leaders and a form of government unacceptable to the Iranians, recent events in the country would have taken a different turn, and there would probably have been less--if any--bloodshed.

Situation Remains Tense

LD141825 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] New York, February 14, TASS--Iran's Provisional Government presided over by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan today held its first session in Tehran to consider the problem of resuming normal activities of state offices, industrial enterprises, shops and educational establishments. The Cabinet of Ministers also examined the question about the fate of dozens of active supporters of the shah regime arrested during the popular uprising. According to information agencies, the arrested include about 20 generals, among them the war minister in the deposed government of Bakhtiar--General Shafakat.

Large changes were effected in the top commanding levels of the Iranian Army, police and gendarmerie. Commanders of all arms as well as division commanders have been removed from their posts.

Reports from Tehran note that despite the somewhat lessened tensions in Iran after the takeover of power by the Provisional Government the situation is still far from normal.

According to Tehran radio broadcasts, in Tabriz gangs of agents from the shah's secret police SAVAK disbanded by the new government are murdering innocent people and setting fire to public buildings, including hospitals. The UPI news agency reports that since yesterday morning in Tabriz and other provincial cities no less than 200 people have been killed.

Speaking over Tehran radio and television Ayatollah Khomeyni declared that the country is traversing a very complex period. He called on the people to remain vigilant to the manoeuvres by pro-shah elements, stressing that "traitors resorting to terror" will be severely punished.

Western information agencies note that anti-American sentiment is gaining broader currency among Iranian people.

Events Alter Political Balance

LD141210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The successes of the liberation movement in Iran have been hailed with great satisfaction by the progressive Arab public. Our correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports from Beirut:

In the opinion of Arab observers, the revolutionary processes taking place in Iran mark the beginning of a new and important phase of development not only in that country but in the whole Near East region, since imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, has been dealt a strong blow in a country which for many years the United States considered one of its military and political bastions in the Near and Middle East. As the local press writes, the historical events in Iran testify primarily to further change in the strategic balance in that area in favor of the forces opposing imperialist dominion and oppression. The patriotic actions in Iran are naturally drawing particular attention in Palestinian political circles. As is known, the shah's regime in Iran closely cooperated with Israel and thereby did much to promote the conduct the Zionists' aggressive expansionist course in relation to the Arab countries.

Now, an end has been put to this. And in this connection it is recalled that during the demonstrations by thousands of the population in Tehran and other Iranian towns, those taking part resolutely condemned Washington's attempts to bind the Arab people, including the Arab people of Palestine, to the capitulationist plans for a settlement in the Near East, and heaped shame on the treachery of President as-Sadat of Egypt's position and the separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

U.S.-CENTO Talks

LD141400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Excerpts] Calm is settling over Tehran. In a radio appeal, the new government has called on striking manual and office workers to return to work. A government statement says that the new government intends to carry out a radical restructuring of Iran's economy, on a planned basis in the interests of the people. An adviser to Ayatollah Khomeyni announced that first to be nationalized will be the oil industry. In agriculture the abolition of feudal property is planned.

In Iran favorable preconditions have been created for implementation of a program of democratization to free the country from imperialist domination. But imperialist circles, for whom Iran long served as an oil supplier, a market for arms and the policeman of the Persian Gulf, are uneasy. This is evidenced, in particular, by a report from Washington. Kamuran Gurun, secretary general of the CENTO military bloc, is holding talks in Washington with high-ranking representatives of the Defense Department. He has also met Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and his assistants. Observers believe that the chief topic they are talking about is the events in Iran, which is a member of the CENTO bloc but would like to leave it.

Tudeh Party Statement

LD142239 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 14, TASS--A message by the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) to all fighters for freedom and independence of Iran has been issued here.

Tudeh's Central Committee congratulates on the great historic victory all those who during long years and in dire conditions fought against the shah regime. This triumph, however, the message stresses, is but a first stage towards achieving a final victory. The gains of the people must be made irreversible. It is also necessary to display vigilance to be ready to crush any manoeuvres of the enemy which is still active.

In these days, of primary importance, the message goes on, is the unity and solidarity of all the political forces of Iran who have fought for the victory and organization and discipline of all the armed units of the people. Only with reliance on these that one can defeat new plots of imperialism and its underlings and to create conditions in which the Provisional Government shall be able to implement the aspirations of the people and the tasks set by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

COMMENTARY, REACTION TO BROWN'S MIDEAST TOUR CONTINUES

Intimidation of Moderate Arabs

LD141905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] Information agencies report on the continuing tour of Near East countries by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown. Having visited Saudi Arabia and Jordan he is having talks with the Israeli leadership today. Political observers in Arab countries note that the current trip by the Pentagon chief to the Near East is yet another attempt to force a settlement of the region's problems that would suit Washington, for example, to strengthen as much as possible U.S. influence in the area.

This view of the observers was confirmed by the not unknown Senator Jackson who with inimitable directness stated: We need a basis for a treaty on mutual defense in the Near East which would include Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia. It would be interesting to know against whom this strange alliance, if it ever is set up, intends to defend itself, an alliance which even the Western press has described as unprecedented.

Washington also has another aim. To get the Arab world on its side, to make the Arabs recognize the conditions of the Camp David agreements, and lend support to the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal under preparation. To achieve this aim, Brown tried to intimidate the leaders of the so-called moderate countries--Saudi Arabia and Jordan--with the development of events in Iran. However, these countries have not changed their negative attitude to the policy of separate deals to the detriment of an all-embracing settlement in the Near East.

Today Brown toured occupied Arab territories on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Golan Heights. This reconnaissance trip was necessary for the U.S. official in order to personally assess Israel's defense problems.

Brown Talks With Weizman

LD141438 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 14, TASS--The negotiations of U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown with Israeli Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman and representatives of the Israeli military continued for six hours on Tuesday. As is reported from Tel Aviv, the negotiations mainly revolved around American arms deliveries in 1980 and U.S. financing of the construction of two Israeli air bases in the Negev Desert, bound to "compensate for" air bases in the Gaza sector which are to be surrendered to Egypt in accordance with the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal.

At the very beginning of negotiations Weizman offered the United States "military partnership" in the Middle East and declared Israel's readiness to cooperate with the United States in "defending Western interests" in that region. He directly linked these proposals with the loss by the United States of its positions in Iran after the overthrow of the shah regime.

In exchange for its "services" Israel demanded from the United States further deliveries of the most up-to-date weapons. According to the press, the point in question is revision of the programme of purchases by Israel of armaments and military equipment from the United States known as Matmon-C project, and designed for ten years, with a view to include into it the most sophisticated armaments.

As to the construction of air bases in the Negev, Israel wants the United States to fully bear the expenditures involved.

The Israeli radio noted after the first day of the negotiations that they demonstrated a great understanding of Israel's requirements on the part of the United States.

Shows 'Complete Understanding'

LD141929 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Brown continues his talks with Israeli leaders in Tel Aviv. The issue of the continued consolidation of the special Israeli-U.S. relations, especially in the military and political fields, is being discussed. Brown said on his arrival in Israel that the United States would continue to abide by those special relations with the Israeli aggressor. Prime Minister Begin said on the eve of Brown's arrival that Israel should not only be strong, it should be undefeatable. From this premise, Israel is demanding at the talks with the U.S. defense secretary new shipments of the most modern U.S. weapons.

Many observers, commenting on Brown's visit to Israel, emphasize important points, foremost that the U.S. defense secretary is visiting Israel for the first time, and also for the first time an influential figure in Washington is visiting the occupied West Bank. The Israeli leaders persisted in demanding this visit in order to [words indistinct] with which they threaten the Arabs. The Israeli prime minister calls on the United States and the West to understand Israel's important role. Reports from Tel Aviv say that Brown is showing at the talks complete understanding of Israeli demands and needs in its capacity as a main U.S. ally in the Middle East.

TASS on Brown's Visit to Israel

LD142100 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York February 14, TASS--U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown, now visiting Israel, where he is conducting talks mainly on the question of military deliveries to Tel Aviv and financing of military construction in Israel, toured today the occupied Arab lands on the Western Bank of the Jordan River and on the Golan Heights in order to assess personally Israel's "defense problems". He was accompanied during the trip by General Sharoni, (?chief) of the strategic planning department of the Israeli Army.

Israel is the third stage of Harold Brown's tour of the Middle East. He previously visited Saudi Arabia and Jordan. After Israel he will visit Egypt.

The magazine BUSINESS WEEK, says that Washington wants to create an unprecedented military coalition in the Middle East--an alliance of the Arabs with Israel.

According to the newspaper New York TIMES officials of the U.S. Defence Department note that Brown's trip laid the foundations for broader and, obviously, more important American involvement in the affairs of that region. The newspaper says that the questions discussed by the secretary of defence included the building of a large number of port installations to service American warships at the U.S. naval base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and the setting up of a task force American paratroopers and Marines which would be used in case Saudi Arabia or the other oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf "ask for help" if threatened by a conspiracy.

The creation of a reactionary Israeli-Arab military alliance is obstructed by the still uncompleted separate deal between As-Sadat and Begin. President Carter admitted at his latest press conference that it proved to be a far from easy business to settle the "five percent" of the issues remaining after Camp David. Nevertheless, he announced his intention to organise a new Camp David summit meeting. The negotiations at the level of ministers, fixed for February 21, did not yield the desired result. [sentence as received]

The attempts of the United States to "hitch" the so-called moderate regimes of Saudi Arabia and Jordan to the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal have not been crowned with success so far. In spite of Brown's efforts to intimidate Riyadh and Amman by an "Iranian analogy", Prime Minister Badran and King Husayn reaffirmed their known opposition to the Camp David agreements.

## Vigorous Maneuvering in Gulf

LD142047 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 14, TASS--TASS commentator Oleg Anichkin writes: The fall of the shah's regime in Iran, which till recently, according to the Americans themselves, was a "strong and loyal ally" of the United States in the Persian Gulf area, created a lot of headaches for American policy makers.

In the prevailing situation the United States is resorting to vigorous manoeuvring in the Persian Gulf area and in the Middle East. On the one hand, Washington seeks to reassure its allies, who are expressing in one way or another apprehensions over the events in Iran, and on the other is trying to build a new bridgehead for protecting its interests, to replace what it lost in Iran.

Recent reports indicate that the United States is thinking of setting up a kind of military-political alliance consisting of Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia.

Washington is already taking concrete steps toward this goal. A case in point, in particular, is U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown's mission to the countries of the region. Brown is handing out promises of generous arms deliveries, of conducting regular consultations between Washington and Riyadh on all questions concerning the situation in the Persian Gulf area. At the same time American propaganda is fanning up the "Soviet threat" myth in order to smooth Harold Brown's mission.

Noteworthy is another fact: American efforts to reanimate Egyptian-Israel negotiations with U.S. participation have been considerably stepped up. Washington intends to speed up the conclusion of the separate deal in order to work for its planned alliance, taking into account Israel's increased strategic role following the Iranian events. This, in turn, makes Tel Aviv still more intransigent, which may hamper a Middle East settlement.

Everything indicates that Washington is starting a gamble fraught with serious consequences for the security of the countries in that part of the world. The creation of a military-political bloc may give rise to new hotbeds of tensions, while one-sided orientation towards the United States may in the long run bring about a repetition of what has happened in Iran.

These manoeuvres by overseas diplomacy are a danger to the cause of peace.

FORCES ATTEMPTING TO POISON TURKISH-USSR RELATIONS

LD142211 Moscow in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Excerpts] The Turkish film week in Moscow was a success. The Turkish ambassador in Moscow, the Honorable Namik Yolga, said in his speech at the ceremony marking the opening of the Turkish film week that the making of a film by Turkish filmmakers on the basis of a work by a Soviet writer is an expression of the reciprocal influence of the national cultures of the two neighboring peoples.

Both Soviet citizens and Turks are obtaining greater knowledge of each other through cultural exchanges such as the showing of film shows, publication of literary works, and concerts by artists and musicians. There are other possibilities of getting to know each other better. I would consider, in this sense, that the speeches of Soviet and Turkish statesmen addressed to wide people's audiences of the neighboring country are very important. For instance, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's statement was broadcast on Moscow Television last summer. Millions of Soviet listeners were able to become acquainted with a number of Turkey's important problems by hearing Bulent Ecevit's statement.

A greater interest by the two neighboring peoples in each other is a most natural thing. But forces inimical to the Soviet Union and Turkey are attempting to spoil the relations between the two countries and peoples by creating suspicions and enmity among Turks towards Turkey's northern neighbor. They are making this attempt because an atmosphere of suspicion makes it is easier to disseminate lies about "the Soviet threat" and to (?transform) Turkey into a U.S. arena of war in the Middle East through the use of the pretext of the non-existent "Soviet threat."

But times have changed. In the atmosphere of detente, which was launched at Soviet initiative, greater prospects open up for friendship and mutual understanding between peoples. The efforts of our two neighboring countries are also yielding results. With the continued development of Soviet-Turkish neighborly relations, the possibilities of our two peoples to get to know each other at close range increase. Now, the Turkish expert working at Iskenderun can no longer regard his Soviet colleague working alongside him as a source of danger from the north. The attendance of Turkish generals as observers at the maneuvers of the Soviet Armed Forces is a manifestation for the scrupulous observance by the Soviet Union of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

Certain U.S. circles, wishing to arouse suspicions of the Russians among Turks, are keeping up their antipeace arsonist activities and are, unfortunately, not in the least relenting in their efforts to make use of Turkish territory to carry out spying activities against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to achieve their aggressive aims. And, in their efforts to justify their militarist acts, they continue to disseminate fabrications about "the Soviet threat." But, as the Turkish saying goes, "the dog may howl, but the caravan will move on." The friendly cooperation among the peoples of various countries, including Soviet-Turkish friendship, is developing. As this unstoppable era develops, we shall get to know each other better and more intimately.

SMITH REGIME PLANNING REPRISALS AGAINST NEIGHBORS

LD150046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1308 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

["Raid: Aggression in Preparation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Lusaka--The illegal Salisbury regime has issued threats that it will make fresh armed raids on independent African countries. These threats were uttered by both the head of the racists, Smith, and the chief of the military department, Squires, who have called for "reprisals." According to an AFP correspondent, deployment of Rhodesian troops has already begun in the Lake Ariba area, in the direct vicinity of the border with the Republic of Zambia.

The criminal actions being contemplated are being concealed by the regime by references to operations inside the country by "terrorists," as the fascists call the partisans. Of late these have been inflicting ever more palpable blows on military and economic targets: They attack the bases of punitive expeditions, disorganize transport services and explode oil depots and electric power stations. Being unable to prevent the partisan's successful combat operations, the Salisbury authorities are trying to maintain the catastrophically falling morale of the white settlers by new bandit attacks on neighboring African states which support the just struggle of the Zimbabwe patriots.

At the same time in the areas where the partisans operate, open annihilation of the African population has begun in the last few months. Stocks of food, seeds and cattle are being destroyed. As a result, 30 to 40 peaceful African inhabitants are perishing in the country every day; their death is either passes over in silence or alloted to the "partisans" or "their sympathizers" by Rhodesian and Western propaganda.

The Western powers are playing an unseemly role in the genocide which has been unleashed in Rhodesia. About half of the punitive troops are made up of mercenaries from the United States, the FRG and Britain. These professional killers are entrusted with carrying out the dirtiest operations, which are perpetrated with weapons supplied by NATO countries. They have at their disposal helicopters and armored carriers manufactured in the West and filled with fuel which American and British monopolies continue to supply the racists in violation of UN sanctions. They are also directly responsible for the bandit raids by the racist military clique on African states.

WESTERN REACTION HINDERS UGANDA-TANZANIA CONFLICT SETTLEMENT

LD141300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0931 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS commentator Sergey Fedorov writes: As can be gathered from press reports from Uganda and Tanzania, armed clashes, in which peaceful citizens are being killed, have been occurring systematically since mid-October last year on the border of these two East African countries.

Analyzing the reasons hindering a settlement of this conflict, many observers agree in concluding that one of the main ones is the interest of the forces of international reaction in creating new hotbeds of tension in Africa. The neocolonialists of the West, acting on the "divide and rule" principle, are trying to take the heat out of the anti-imperialist struggle in Africa, to restore their shaken positions on the continent and to distract the states confronting each other in this conflict from supporting national liberation movements and to hinder them in building their own independent national economies.

As Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea, said, the continuation of the confrontation between Tanzania and Uganda "is only playing into the hands of the forces of imperialism, which are trying to destabilize the African countries."

Many leaders of African states have already appealed to the presidents of Uganda and Tanzania with urgent recommendation that they should observe the principle of neighborliness and act in accordance with the OAU Charter, which provides for the peaceful settlement of border conflicts and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The efforts of the African states, directed toward a peaceful settlement of the problems which have arisen in relations between Uganda and Tanzania, meet with understanding and support from the progressive international public, which justly believes that the continuation of the border confrontation could cause the situation to get out of control and escalate into a major military conflict, creating a threat to the peace and security of this region of Africa.

SOMALI PARTY CONFERENCES ASSESSES ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

LD141245 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Text] Recently the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] held a conference in Mogadiscio. The delegates who attended it discussed the form of the new Constitution of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and the 3-year development plan from 1979 to 1981. Commenting on the development plan, our correspondent reports:

It is not surprising that the Somali Government plans to spend most of its budget on economic development. At present the economy of Somalia is facing certain problems arising from well-known causes. Somalia's economic development came to a standstill to the detriment of the Somali people. What is now required is a concentrated effort to pull out of the difficulties some sections of the economy got into in the past 2 years. The economies of young African countries are beset by many problems, most of them inherited from the colonialists. At present, these countries continue to face difficulties caused by foreign loans with many conditions attached, and unfair international trade.

The Somali economy was not affected by this because it was receiving interest-free aid from socialist countries. The trade relationships Somalia had with these countries were based on equality and mutual benefit. This would have helped the development of Somalia's economy if that republic had not been diverted to military (?preparation) through the influence of certain foreign reactionary forces.

(?War causes difficulties.) These difficulties include those that affect the economy, such as the destruction of buildings that have to be rebuilt, as well as the loss of life that cannot be brought back. It should be recalled that, according to an incomplete report, Somalia was losing $2 million a day.

How many people have been removed from important work temporarily or permanently? All this caused problems for the economy. The Soviet Union was strongly opposed to the war in the Horn where brothers were fighting one another. This attitude was based on the policy of detente which the Soviet Union is pursuing. For that reason the Soviet Union did not support aggression but sided with those who suffered the effects of aggression.

That stand was misunderstood and resulted in the unilateral revocation by Somalia of the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. That disappointed the Soviet people deeply as they wanted to continue aiding the working people of Somalia. The people of the Soviet Union wanted to help by leading Somalis along the socialist path which they chose after the revolution of 1969. Soviet aid would have continued in the difficult fields which (?include) laying the basis for the national economy of Somalia, ending unemployment, and providing all the people with enough food. Soviet aid to Somalia included the building of a meat plant at Kismayu, a fish plant at Las Korey, the formation of fishing cooperatives, irrigation schemes and other programmes.

The Soviet Government was not responsible for the curtailment of aid to Somalia.

The congress delegates approved the 3-year development plan. Somalia is now faced with the problem of implementing the development plan which can be achieved only when peace prevails in the Horn of Africa.

COMMENTARY SCORES SOMALI MINISTER'S STATEMENTS IN U.S.

LD142219 Moscow in Somali to Somalia 1500 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD/EA

[Aleksandr Mikhailov commentary]

[Text] Recently the minister of sports and youth of the Somali Democratic Republic, Abdi Kassim Salad, while on a visit to the United States, released a statement on the tension in the Horn of Africa. Commenting on that statement, our correspondent, Aleksandr Mikhailov says:

Of late, politicians visiting the United States have made it a habit to blame the Soviet Union for all the problems in the world. Recently the vice premier of China, Deng Xiaoping, did the same thing during his visit to the United States. His visit has been correctly described as part of a propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union.

The visit of the Somali minister was intended to have the same effect. What the Somali minister told American newsmen made them sad as they remembered the Pentagon chief, Forrestal, who left the saddening story that he jumped from a window when he thought Soviet tanks had invaded his country. [sentence as heard] I think, says our correspondent, the Somali minister is afraid of a similar situation arising. He said, for instance, that the Soviet Union intends to create instability throughout the Horn of Africa. In that connection, the minister made a very strong attack on Ethiopia.

Those conversant with the foundations of the policies pursued by the Washington leadership will readily understand why the Somali minister told lies about Ethiopia, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the tension in the Horn of Africa. Abdi Kassim Salad has admitted that the fearful stories he invented were aimed at procuring aid from those whom the Somali leadership rely on. The minister made it clear that he went to Washington in order to plead with the adviser to the U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, Richard Moose. Foremost among the complaints he took to Washington was the U.S. failure to deliver promised arms to Somalia. In order to make the Americans accept his requests, the Somali minister spread those stories to satisfy American forces who claim that the Soviet Union poses a threat in the African Continent.

It is clear that imperialist forces are trying to capitalize on the tension that still prevails in the Horn of Africa. These forces are striving to hide their anti-African policies behind the slogans of a campaign against the so-called danger posed by the Soviet Union.

Their aim is to divert Africans from solving the important issues of securing full independence for the African Continent and to cripple the campaign to eradicate the problems left behind by colonialism.

For that reason the high tension in the Horn of Africa is to the advantage of those forces that are inimincal to the peoples of Africa. That is the political truth which the Mogidiscio envoy failed to respect. At the same time people in Africa and the whole world are becoming increasingly aware that the progressive changes taking place at present in Ethiopia and some Arab countries cannot be eradicated, and it is impossible for imperialism to halt the progress of the African people.

If we turn to the Horn of Africa the only way to solve the conflict in the area is through a political settlement based on (?just claims), respect for the sovereignty and borders of other countries and noninterference in internal affairs. Such a political settlement would be to the advantage of Somalia itself, since the Somali minister said Somalia was striving to maintain its nonalined path and friendly ties with all countries, including the Soviet Union. At the same time, misinterpretation of the Soviet policy which constantly supported the Somali people in their struggle to wipe out backwardness and build a new life has shown us the existence of people who still do not respect the changes now taking place in Africa or the reality of the situation.

You have just heard a commentary by our correspondent, released to coincide with the recent visit of a Somali minister to the United States.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU SPEAKS AT MILITIAMEN AWARDS CEREMONY

LD131646 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 13, TASS--Ethiopia is striving to build a new society, resting on justice, freedom and democracy. Its foundation was laid by the devoted activity of the broad mass of the people, who took up arms to uphold the independence and territorial integrity of the country, Mengistu Haile Mariam, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, said here at the ceremony of presenting awards to a large group of people's militiamen.

Now, when we have cut short aggression from the outside, the chairman of the council said, the time has come to safeguard conditions for peaceful development. The country is now launching a nationwide revolutionary campaign of development during which the achievements of the revolution have to be multiplied. Our armed forces, he said, however, will not return from the battlefields until they liberate the soil of Ethiopia from secessionist groups and remnants of reactionary elements, supported by the imperialists.

The Ethiopian revolution, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, enjoys respect and authority amidst the progressive and peace forces of the world. In our struggle we are supported by the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union and Cuba. The victories gained, he emphasized, should be regarded as continuation of the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution, an event of tremendous international importance, which opened up a new era in mankind's history.

The chairman of the council expressed confidence that the Ethiopian peoples' efforts to wipe out hunger, illiteracy and disease in the country would be crowned with success.

SOUTHEAST ASIA ALARMED OVER TENSE SRV-PRC BORDER SITUATION

LD141858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] The tense situation on the Vietnam-China border caused by the Chinese militarists is attracting the attention of the mass media in Southeast Asian countries. Our correspondent Albert (Chapayan) reports from Singapore:

The press, radio and television in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and other countries of the region are reporting the concentration of large contingents of Chinese troops on the border with Vietnam. According to some reports they number 200,000 soldiers as well as several hundred fighter aircraft and vessels. It is a matter of deliberately aggravating tension on the China-Vietnam border. The Chinese authorities are inspiring major armed provocations, resulting in peaceful inhabitants and Vietnamese borderguards being killed. Simultaneously, as the mass media in the region notes, China is exerting great pressure on Thailand in an effort to draw it into its anti-Vietnam orbit. Reports emphasize that China is exerting overt and behind the scenes pressure on Thailand, urging it to permit military deliveries to remnants of gangs supporting Pol Pot through Thai territory. In an effort to destabilize the situation in Kampuchea and save face, the Chinese ruling circles are supplying the remnants of Pol Pot gangs with arms and ammunition via ethnic Chinese living in Thailand.

The press in this connection draws attention to the statement by Philippines Foreign Minister Romulo to the effect that intervention by big powers in Kampuchean affairs could lead to most pernicious consequences in Southeast Asia and could turn the Southeast Asian region into an arena of a most terrible war.

The alarm of the countries in the region is fully justified. Facts demonstrate that the Chinese rulers are not the least concerned over the profound alarm and anxiety shown by countries of Southeast Asia in connection with China's aggressive actions against Vietnam. Chinese armed provocations against the SRV and other hostile actions of the Beijing leaders are a logical result of the policy of provocations which they inherited from Mao Zedong and which they have been conducting over many years with regard to Southeast Asia in general and Vietnam in particular.

MALAYSIA WARY OF PRC, SEEKS GOOD SOUTHEAST ASIAN RELATIONS

LD141209 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 7 Signed to Press 8 Feb 79 pp 12-13 LD

[V. Skosyrev article: "Malaysia's Difficulties and Hopes"]

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur-Singapore--"Persatuan," which means "unity," is the slogan inscribed on large panels set up on the edge of a vast grassed area in the center of Kuala Lumpur where the celebrations to mark the proclamation of the country's independence are held each year. The appeal for unity is acquiring a particularly topical political resonance in light of Beijing's attempts to use the Chinese communities in Southeast Asian countries in the interests of their expansion strategy in the region. Malaysia witnessed a new surge of the Maoists' propaganda campaign in connection with the November 1978 trip to Southeast Asia by Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council. Radio stations on PRC territory and broadcasting to Malaysia reiterate again and again the Maoist thesis that all ethnic Chinese "are members of a single family" and that with China they must create a "united front against hegemony."

It is not surprising that an attitude of great cautiousness was taken in Kuala Lumpur to Deng Xiaoping's visit. Official organs advised local societies of Chinese businessmen not to organize demonstrations in Deng's honor. It was also recommended that Chinese-language newspapers should not publish paid advertisements publicizing the visit. And finally, during the official government reception, Prime Minister Hussein Bin Onn told the guest from China that the Malaysian people alone will decide their country's destiny and that no one has the right to interfere in its internal affairs. It should be said that the Chinese population of Malaysia is by no means inclinded to participate in the political game which Beijing is conducting. "Malaysia is our motherland and our home," is how representatives of the local Chinese community formulated their position in a conversation with foreign journalists. The situation, however, is complicated by the fact that small groups of armed rebels--adherents of Maoist ideology--continue to operate in the country. And Beijing, despite the protests of Malaysia and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN], continues to arm them and to give them material support. "Today the PRC leaders are smiling affably and slapping us on the back," an employee of a Malay-language newspaper published in Kuala Lumpur told me. "But after all it was only 7 years ago that they completely refused to recognize Malaysia's sovereignty. Radio stations are broadcasting from Chinese territory calling for the overthrow of our government, and somewhere in China terrorists are undergoing military training and will be sent into our country. Can we trust Beijing's friendly gestures?"

Kuala Lumpur believes that a policy of nonalinement and a course of peaceful coexistence with all states irrespective of their social system accords with the country's national interests. At a reception organized by the "Malaysia-USSR" Friendship Society I chatted with (K. Patmanaban), deputy minister of labor and manpower. The young politician, who is well known to trade union activists and to plantation and mine workers, said that the government attaches great significance to relations with the Soviet Union. Trade and cultural relations are developing between our countries, and contacts at parliamentary level are increasing. The "Malaysia-USSR" Friendship Society is making a useful contribution to strengthening the friendship between our peoples. Many well-known scientists, journalists, government employees and businessmen participate in the society's work.

The Malaysian Government welcomed the proposal to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and neutrality. Subsequently this concept was supported by all ASEAN members. Naturally, the "dirty war" in Vietnam hampered the implementation of this initiative. Only after the Vietnamese people's victory did real prospects for detente open up before the countries of Southeast Asia. Politicians and journalists in Kuala Lumpur have expressed satisfaction that Malaysia was the first ASEAN member to respond to Vietnam's call for cooperation and to normalize relations with Vietnam. The desire of Socialist Vietnam and Malaysia to let bygones be bygones and to establish relations of genuine good-neighborliness with each other has been expressed in specific accords concerning the establishment of ties in the sphere of trade, transport and other fields. An agreement has been concluded on air communications between Kuala Lumpur and Hanoi. Malaysian specialists are helping Vietnam to restore the rubber plantations which suffered during the war. Of course these are only the first steps along the path of developing multifaceted cooperation.

Malaysia, which has celebrated the 21st anniversary of its independence, is living through a difficult period of maturation. When I met with Malaysians I asked them what they thought about the country's future. (Tadjuddin Djali), director of the urban development administration, replied: "We have no shortage of difficulties, but we are growing, nevertheless, and we are progressing. Malaysia is not an island living by itself, and much depends on whether we manage to consolidate good relations with our neighbors in the Indochina Peninsula and to preserve peace in the region." I would not be wrong to say that this idea is shared by the majority of statesmen and politicians here. They are well aware of the significance of the policy of detente and good-neighborliness for Malaysia's future.

INDOCHINA

## USSR, SRV SCORE PRC PROVOCATIONS ON SRV BORDER

### SRV Statement on Provocations

LD150954 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 15, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam circulated here a memorandum on intensification by China's ruling circles of the armed provocations on the frontier with Vietnam and intensive preparations for war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Between 1957 and 1977, the Chinese side on various unsavoury pretexts seized 50 plots of Vietnamese territory in the border regions and provoked over 2,000 armed incidents.

These hostile provocative actions have been intensified of late and the Beijing leaders openly threaten war against Vietnam, an independent and sovereign state.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the SRV, the memorandum says, vigorously expose and sternly denounce the hostile acts and military threats of the Beijing ruling circles that seriously challenge the peaceable peoples and countries.

### Chinese Troops Cross Border

LD142004 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 14, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports that on February 10 a batallion of Chinese soldiers crossed the border and occupied an elevation on Vietnamese territory, 14 km north-east of Langson--the administrative centre of the province of that name. The elevation is 2 km from the border line. The Chinese soldiers erected military structures there and are methodically mortar-shelling and machine-gun-firing the near-by villages, which resulted in casualties among the Vietnamese population.

Reporting this criminal act, the SRV Foreign Ministry stated a strong protest and demanded that the Chinese ruling circles immediately withdraw all armed forces from Vietnamese territory and compensate for the damage inflicted on the population. The statement underlines that all Chinese armed provocations on the Vietnamese border must be ended, along with threats to start a war against Vietnam.

With every passing day the Chinese ruling circles, goes on the statement, are stepping up these dangerous actions on the border, which have led to a very tense situation throughout the entire length of the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The current brazen capture of Vietnamese territory is the most gross violation of elementary principles of international law and run counter to the U.N. Charter. All this vividly testifies to the Chinese leaders' sinister designs, as they are now implementing a venture against Vietnam planned in advance. These actions seriously threaten peace and stability in South-East Asia, are a serious challenge to the peoples and countries which cherish peace and justice throughout the world.

### "Coincidence' of Provocations, Deng Visit

LD141019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Ardatovskiy: "Provocations Continue"]

[Text] On Thursday morning, our correspondent M. Ilinskiy reports, dangerous tension was created on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Vietnamese border guards were again fired on from the Chinese side.

Local Vietnamese inhabitants were forced to evacuate many villages near the border. The risk to the Vietnamese civilians lives in border regions has become particularly great recently. Thus at 0800 hours on 5 February 1979 a Vietnamese boy was seriously wounded in a border region, in the village of (Khoygay) [as transliterated] in Hoang Lien Son Province. On 6 February at 1005 hours Chinese soldiers invaded Vietnamese territory and laid ambushes deep in the Vietnamese countryside near Ba Lanh mountain. During clashes three border guards were killed and one soldier is missing. The situation on the border remains tense.

The intensification of Chinese provacations against Vietnam, the Hanoi newspaper stresses, coincided with the visit by Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, to the United States.

## SRV Resolved to Rebuff PRC

LD142327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] China's ruling circles are daily intensifying the dangerous actions which have led to the creation of a highly tense atmosphere along the entire length of the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The provocative escapades of the Chinese expansionists against Vietnam intensified in particular after the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique by the Kampuchean people. Attempting to lay the blame for the collapse of the bankrupt Phnom Penh regime on Vietnam, the Chinese leadership is threatening--as was often stated by Deng Xiaoping during his visit to the United States--to teach Vietnam a lesson. The numerous military provocations by China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are precisely in response to this goal. In the first 10 days of February alone the Chinese shelled Vietnamese territory and attacked border and observation posts more than 60 times. Beijing's present military provocations against Vietnam fit in well within the policy framework of exacerbating tension in different parts of the world and of pushing the world toward a dangerous development. The Beijing rulers are conducting nowadays in their course of direct collusion with the most militant imperialist circles.

As is known, the Beijing leaders have not rejected Mao Zedong's plan to secure Southeast Asia. In order to justify its territorial claims against Vietnam and other countries, Beijing is resorting to forgery and falsification in publishing so-called historical maps, according to which extensive areas of Vietnam, India, Burma, Thailand, Mongolia, the Soviet Union and other countries, which exceed the area of China irself, are shown as territories which have been temporarily lost and which allegedly it is necessary to regain. This cartographical aggression, as it is called by specialists, has already often been implemented in deed and not only on paper. The invasion of India, the seizure of the Paracel Islands, the show of force over the Japanese Senkaku archipelago, and the present naked provocations against Vietnam--these are the links in China's expansionist plans.

The Vietnamese people, who have withstood 30 years of war against imperialist invaders, reject the claims of the newly arrived Chinese great khans. They are fully resolved to defend their independence and national sovereignty and to do everything possible to rebuff any of Beijing's provocations.

## SRV Bulwark Against PRC Expansionism

LD141120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Not a day goes by without further reports of provocations by Beijing against Socialist Vietnam. The Chinese military are deliberately intruding into Vietnamese territory, inspiring armed incidents in which peaceful citizens and border guards of Vietnam are being killed. There have been bloody clashes in many regions of the Vietnamese provinces of Ha Tuyen, Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son. This in fact amounts to attacks by groups of Chinese forces on the border regions of Vietnam.

According to numerous reports in the world press, the Chinese have concentrated large contingents of their armed forces near the northern borders of Vietnam. According to official data in the Japanese National Defense Agency's possession, the Chinese forces which have been moved into the regions bordering on Vietnam total 16 divisions and more than 700 military aircraft.

The blatant armed provocations by Beijing and its military preparations on the border with Vietnam betray the intentions of the present Chinese leaders. They are threatening heroic people, who in fierce battles with foreign colonialists obtained their freedom and independence and defended these goals throughout the harsh years of struggle against the U.S. aggressors. The present-day Chinese Mandarins are threatening a peaceful country, where the tears shed by the people for those who fell in the harsh time of the war have not yet dried, where a hard-working people is selflessly bringing to life a land disfigured by metal and scorched by the fire of napalm.

The history of the Vietnamese people, who stand for independence and peace, is well known to the world public. The Beijing leaders are trying to slander Socialist Vietnam, accusing it of preparing and waging aggression against China. This monstrous lie was born of Beijing's cunning plans. Beijing cannot conceal its annoyance at the unexpected--from its point of view--turn of events in Kampuchea. In that country the regime of the Chinese placemen has collapsed, collapsed under the weight of its own crimes. The Khmer people have thrown off the reactionary clique imposed on it from outside, which served as tool in the hands of the Beijing leaders. The rapid collapse of the puppet Phnom Penh regime was the direct result of the antipeople policy of its ringleaders and the actions of their Chinese bosses. All this is obvious, but nevertheless Beijing continues, as they say in China, to look for a bone in a chicken's egg. It is seeking a reason for the collapse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in the actions of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It is surely clear that this search is being made with demoagogic aims, in the hope of creating a smokescreen of deliberate misinformation and slander so as to hide Beijing's actual aggressive plans.

These plans are connected primarily with Southeast Asia, which in the words of the Beijing expansionists, must be conquered by China. Mao Zedong in his time proclaimed this at the top of his voice. His political heirs are continuing with the same great-power course. Although they are shouting everywhere that they will never strive for hegemony, in fact, with every step they take in the international field, they are more clearly seen as dyed-in-the wool hegemonists, avid to grab other people's land.

Socialist Vietnam has become a stalwart bulwark in the path of Beijing's expansion in Southeast Asia, since it refuses to become a tool for the implementation of Chinese policy. This is why the Beijing leaders have decided to resort to open military pressure on the Vietnamese people, probably forgetting that these people are strong, apart from anything else due to the support of their socialist friends and all progressive forces with an interest in strengthening peace.

## Army Paper on Provocations

LD141636 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 14, TASS--The situation along the entire Vietnamese-Chinese border is beginning to be extremely dangerous, says the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorially.

The provocative actions of Beijing, its preparations for a military venture against Vietnam, the newspaper stresses, are fraught with a danger to peace and stability in South-East Asia and all over the world.

The newspaper points out that annexation, expansion and great-power hegemonism have all been elevated to the level of state policy by the Beijing authorities. The ruling circles of China, which have territorial claims to almost all the neighboring countries, have resorted to armed force to seize a part of Indian territory, have occupied the Paracel Islands, which belong to Vietnam, have unilaterally extended their sea frontiers to Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia. Beijing regards Vietnam as a strategic region for further advancement into the hinterland of South-East Asia.

By nurturing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the newspaper notes, Beijing tried to annex Kampuchea, establish its domination in the country and enslave it, to turn Kampuchea into a bridgehead for carrying out its expansionist goals in South-East Asia. The war waged by the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique against Vietnam was, in fact, an aggressive war of great-power expansionism, which, by using Chinese arms and making Kampucheans spill their blood, pursued the purpose of weakening and annexing Vietnam, making it succumb to China.

Beijing is going out of its way to knock together an anti-Vietnamese "front", and, what is even more dangerous, is openly stepping up war preparations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The belligerent policy of the Chinese ruling circles, the article stresses, may lead to unforeseeable consequences. It tramples under foot the principles of international law, runs counter to the Charter of the United Nations.

## WESTERN PRESS ON PRC ARMS SUPPLIES TO POL POT SUPPORTERS

LD141537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 10 February, TASS--The Hanoi press reports that the Chinese ruling circles are trying by any means to destabilize the situation in People's Kampuchea. Quoting the New York TIMES, NHAN DAN notes that Beijing is supplying weapons to the vestiges of Pol Pot's gangs via Thai territory. Confirming this fact today, the Washington POST writes that "China has already begun to send military materiel to Kampuchea."

London, 10 February--A GUARDIAN correspondent reports from Bangkok that China is supplying arms and ammunition to Kampuchea via the Hoaqiao--people of Chinese nationality--living in Thailand.

'NORTHERN TERRITORIES' CAMPAIGN THREATENS USSR-JAPAN RELATIONS

LD141243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Mikhail Demchenko "Commentator's Column" article: "Harmful Ballyhoo"]

[Text] Building up its military potentialrapidly, Japan, as the press reports, has concentrated a large part of its "Self-Defense Forces" on Hokkaido, that is, near to the Soviet Union's borders.

At the same time the Japanese press has launched the latest anti-Soviet campaign. A pretext for this was provided by Japan Defense Agency reports that on Kunashir and Iturup islands, located in the south of the Kuril chain, "activation of Soviet troops" has allegedly been observed, and this, they say, "threatens Japan's security and hinders the peaceful resolution of the issue of returning these islands to Japan."

The Soviet Union, as is known, threatens nobody, and that includes Japan. As for attempts to involve the Japanese public in the so-called movement for the return of the northern territories, these only play into the hands of the opponents of genuine good-neighborliness and friendship between the Soviet and Japanese peoples. It must be observed that such attempts have become particularly active since the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty," which contains the notorious clause concerning "opposition to hegemonism".

It is noteworthy that the launching of the campaign hostile to the Soviet Union is supported in one way or another by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and the official Japanese authorities. At the same time, assurances from Japanese Government representatives on their desire to help improve Japanese-Soviet relations can now be heard quite often. By a very strange logic, Tokyo is simultaneously making territorial claims which it knows to be illegitimate against the USSR.

The groundlessness of Japan's claims to islands in the Kuril chain, which is USSR territory, was long ago explained in detail by the Soviet side to the Japanese Government. There is no territorial issue between our countries. The Soviet Union has consistently advocated the all-round, mutually advantageous development of trade, economic, cultural and other relations with Japan. It proposes coming to the negotiating table to discuss a draft treaty on good-neighborliness and cooperation.

The conclusion of such a treaty would confirm the sincerity of the Japanese side's statements on their desire to develop relations between the two countries' peoples. The present ballyhoo around the "territorial issue," like similar campaigns in the past, is not in accordance with the Japanese people's interests and damages Soviet-Japanese relations.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH JAPAN AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPAND TRADE

OW150052 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 14 Feb 79 OW

[Text] A joint session of the Soviet-Japan and Japan-Soviet economic cooperation committees opened today in the Keidanren [Japan Federation of Economic Organizations] building in Tokyo. Attending on the Soviet side were Semichastnov, first deputy minister of foreign trade and chairman of the Soviet-Japan Economic Cooperation Committee, and ranking officials of the Ministries of the Maritime Fleet, the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and the Pulp and Paper Industry.

The Japanese delegates include Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and chairman of the Japan-Soviet Economic Cooperation Committee; Toshio Doko, Keidanren president, and other influential businessmen. The items on the agenda deal with problems concerning the development of timber, coal, petroleum and gas in Siberia and the Far East, and the expansion of Vostoch Port.

Addressing the meeting on behalf of the Japan-Soviet Economic Cooperation Committee, Shigeo Nagano said, "Cooperation in developing natural resources in Siberia and the Far East on the basis of reciprocity is playing a significant role in strengthening Japan-Soviet economic relations." He added that he believed current talks would contribute to promoting friendly and cooperative relations and mutual understanding between Japan and the Soviet Union.

In his speech, Semichastnov stressed that Soviet-Japan economic cooperation was based on objective conditions, such as the geographical proximity of the two countries, the interdependence of their economies, and their mutual concern for wide-ranging trade.

Before the talks began, the Japanese press quoted a government source as saying that in the present international situation, improving Japan-Soviet relations was a very important task for Japan and that the government would seek every opportunity to expand trade between the two countries. Regarding this view by the Japanese press, it may be said that the current talks will afford such an opportunity to the Japanese Government. The course and results of the talks will test the ability of the Japanese Government to utilize this opportunity. The Soviet side is ready to conduct constructive negotiations.

JAPAN'S 'MULTIDIRECTIONAL DIPLOMACY' NOT PRACTICED RECENTLY

OW141126 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 13 Feb 79 OW

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] The question of Japan-Soviet relations is now being widely discussed by various circles in Japan. This is quite natural, because it has become a widespread view that Japan should maintain and develop good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, based on the principle of peaceful coexistence and reciprocal cooperation, by overcoming the social and political obstacles between them. This attitude was reflected in the 87th session of the Japanese Diet. Prime Minister Ohira cited friendly relations with the Soviet Union as one of Japan's major diplomatic tasks; Foreign Minister Sonoda called for the development of practical, cooperative relations, the deepening of mutual understanding and trust, and the holding of bilateral talks at various levels with the Soviet Union.

No one can deny that Soviet-Japan relations greatly affect the situation in the Far East and Asia and, to a certain extent, the world situation as a whole. By the same token, if the Soviet Union and Japan strengthen their bilateral relations in the spirit of good-neighborliness and cooperation, it will contribute to accelerating the process of detente and strengthening peace and will do no harm to any third country.

This is the type of relationship that the Soviet Union proposes to develop with Japan. Regrettably, however, the turn of events in recent years has precluded its achievement although there have been favorable objective conditions for the development of good-neighborly relations between them. Yet, the responsibility has never lain with the Soviet Union.

Some events that have taken place over the past few months have had an undesirable effect on Soviet-Japanese relations. They include, first of all, the conclusion of a Peace and Friendship Treaty between Japan and China and the normalization of U.S.-China relations, which were carried out in a manner well known to the world. The Japan-China treaty and U.S.-China rapprochement seem to be the end of the road toward forming a new U.S.-China-Japan relationship--a road which began with the 1972 U.S.-China joint communique and the Japan-China joint statement.

One may think that the Japan-China treaty and the U.S.-China normalization treaty pertain only to those countries. However, the problem is that both contain the so-called "anti-hegemony clause" directed against the Soviet Union. Chinese leaders have repeatedly talked about this. Only recently, during his visits to Japan and the United States, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping reconfirmed the anti-Soviet nature of China's rapprochement with the United States and Japan. As the Washington STAR once wrote, Deng Xiaoping did everything in his power to harm Soviet-U.S. relations. While paying an unofficial visit to Japan on his way back from the United States, the Chinese vice premier pressed the Japanese Government to more actively support Beijing's policy of putting together a so-called "anti-Soviet united front."

However, Deng Xiaoping's avowed statements naturally stirred up misgivings among Japanese Government officials and journalists. YOMIURI SHIMBUN wrote that Japan should not participate in actions aimed at encircling the Soviet Union; nor should it be party to an alliance which directs its spearhead against the Soviet Union. This is a just assertion. Thus, people in Japan are deepening their understanding of the danger which will be created by Japan's support for the Chinese leadership's adventurist policies.

As a matter of fact, Chinese leaders have gone so far as to openly state that a new world war is inevitable. This serves their own purposes. They are frantically strengthening their armaments, conducting atmospheric nuclear weapons tests, and refusing to participate in any arms reduction negotiations. The Chinese leaders are even ready to daringly carry out dangerous armed provocations against the SRV.

Regarding the United States, U.S. Asian policy since World War II has thoroughly and clearly been the reverse of Washington's so-called "peace-loving" theme. This is evident from the fact that Japan was used as a base for the U.S. militarists' war of aggression against Asian nations; the Japan-U.S. security treaty was also used as an important tool for the U.S. militarists' wars.

It is quite natural that all these facts have aroused suspicion about the true nature of the Washington-Beijing-Tokyo setup, now in the making, and its influence upon the Far East. Events during the last several months have not shown Japan's so-called "multi-directional diplomacy" in practice. It must be noted that even the theme itself has become unworkable.

The problem, of course, lies in actual policy, not in lip service. In other words, the question is to what extent Japan's foreign policy approximates the so-called "expanded equilibrium" policy that Tokyo talks about. Such equilibrium is unthinkable without practical actions by Japan aimed at the development of good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, Japan's closest neighbor.

TASS REPORTS PRESIDENT CARTER'S DEPARTURE FOR MEXICO

LD141844 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 14, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter left today on a two-day official trip to Mexico where he is to discuss with President Jose Lopez Portillo all the totality of bilateral relations. Observers say that special attention at the talks will be given to Mexico's deliveries of oil and natural gas to the USA and oil and gas prices. Washington wants to secure for itself access to Mexican oil on easy terms for the USA. As a matter of fact, it strives to turn Mexico into a strategically important oil reserve for the USA. But these manoeuvres were clearly seen in Mexico. As a result, says the Washington POST, James Carter will get a less than warm reception in that country.

Jose Lopez Portillo said recently in an interview with the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT that the Mexican oil industry will not be geared to the needs and plans of the USA, but will develop in accordance with national interests. Oil prospecting and production will be the job of the Mexican state company "Pemex", in accordance with the country's constitution.

Arrives in Mexico

LD141846 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, February 14, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter arrived here today for an official visit.

Talks Began Amid 'Contradictions'

LD150956 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, February 15, TASS--Talks began here between Mexico's President Lopez Portillo and President Carter who arrived here for an official visit. Commenting on their first meeting that lasted for an hour and a half, Mexico's radio said that the meeting had been held in the atmosphere of contradictions. One of the aims followed by the visit of President Carter is to ensure that the United States gets an access to Mexico's oil and natural gas on easy terms.

CLERGY PROTESTS AGAINST POPE, CATHOLIC CHURCH 'SPLIT'

LD061143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] Mexico City, 29 January--In his speech at the third session of the Latin American Bishop's Council which has opened in the Mexican city of Puebla Pope John-Paul II has urged Catholic priests not to participate in social and political activity which, according to him, is a growing tendency in Latin America. Western agencies regard this statement as an attempt to stifle the voice of progressive church figures who advocate that the situation of the poorest strata of the population be improved. As a sign of protest at the Pope's statement leftwing church representatives have decided to hold their own Latin American council session in the same city. According to AFP, they condemned "the position elaborated by the Pope together with the bishops and without the knowledge of ordinary priests, who are better acquainted with poor people's life." At our forum, they stressed, we will tell of the real situation in the Catholic Church and of the split which has occurred between the church hierarchy and believers.

CPSU LEADERS MAKE ELECTION SPEECHES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Kuznetsov in Volgograd

LD141531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report under rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Triumph of Democracy. Voters' Meeting With V.V. Kuznetsov"]

[Excerpts] Representatives of the working people of Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts, which form the Volgograd Electoral Okrug for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, assembled 8 February in the drama theater of the Hero-City on the Volga. A meeting was held there with Candidate USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy for that district Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was enthusiastically elected.

The meeting was opened by L.S. Kulichenko, first secretary of Volgogradskiy Obkom.

V.V. Kuznetosv, who was warmly greeted by the meeting participants, delivered a speech.

The cordial greetings and kindest wishes from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which the candidate deputy conveyed to the working people of Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts, were greeted with tumultuous applause.

After cordially thanking the collectives which nominated him as candidate for USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that he ascribes this trust on the part of the people wholly to Lenin's party, whose service he sees as the supreme meaning of his work and his entire life.

Dwelling on the particular features of the coming elections, V.V. Kuznetsov said: Expressing their total support for the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy and unanimously approving the practical activity of its Central Committee, Soviet people have everywhere named Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of our time, loyal continuer of great Lenin's cause, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, their first candidate as deputy in the supreme organ of power. Many of our motherland's most significant achievements are rightly linked with his name. I would particularly like to note Leonid Ilich's tremendous personal contribution to elaborating the new USSR Constitution. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's tireless, fruitful activity for the good of the people and in the name of preserving peace has earned him the profound respect of Soviet people and all honest people on earth and is steadily increasing the prestige of our party and the Soviet state in the international arena.

The present election campaign--the first under the new Constitution--is characterized by nationwide, profound and businesslike discussion of the results of our development and the plans for the future. It is arousing great political and labor enthusiasm on the part of the masses. [paragraph continues]

Socialist competition has developed widely in the country to further enhance production efficiency and work quality, implement the tasks advanced by the 25th party congress and the successful fulfillment of the 1979 plan and pledges and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The present campaign is characterized by high exactingness toward those nominated by the people for the supreme organ of power and called candidate deputies. The responsibility of the people's chosen representatives is increasing, particularly under contemporary conditions.

The candidate deputy went on to note that the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the Soviet Union represents the precise and clear political platform which the party, in a close, inviolable bloc with nonparty people, is bringing to the elections.

The speaker dwelled on the results of the country's economic and social development in the period between the elections and on the tasks of implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee November (1978) Plenum. It was stressed that socialist industry is developing dynamically, that scientific and technical progress is appreciably changing the face of industry, that many new enterprises have been commissioned, and that the country's defense potential is being strengthened. The speech drew attention to the great importance of practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions on agriculture's further development. The supreme aim of socialist production is the fullest possible satisfaction of Soviet people's growing material and cultural requirements. The Communist Party consistently implements this general policy line. Whatever category of people we take--workers, kolkhoz members, employees--living conditions have improved for them all.

The successes in developing industry and agriculture and the steady growth of the people's prosperity are the result of consistent implementation of the party's economic strategy and the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress as well as subsequent Central Committee plenums, and of Soviet people's selfless labor.

At the same time the Communist Party and its Central Committee are always guided by the rule of never resting on their laurels; they are focusing their attention on the unsolved questions and on overcoming the existing difficulties and are outlining new horizons of our further progress.

A proven lever for multiplying labor successes is the further growth of working people's creative activity and the broad scope of socialist competition. The working people of Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts are working at a single tempo with the whole country. Noting the successes which they have achieved in economic development, the speaker stressed with great satisfaction that 10 percent of the grain received by the state last year was harvested on Volgograd and Saratov soil. Based on the results of the all-union socialist competition to raise production efficiency and work quality and to fulfill successfully the 1978 USSR state economic and social development plan, Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts have been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

V.V. Kuznetsov warmly congratulated the working people of Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts in this deserved award and wished them success in fulfilling the plan for the current year and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The Communist Party, he continued, pays unremitting attention to the questions of our society's sociopolitical development, of improving democracy and of extensively involving the masses in the administration of society and state affairs. The current campaign [illegible] elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet is an expression of genuine people's power.

The comprehensive development of democracy finds its most vivid expression in the multifaceted activity of the soviets of people's deputies, which constitute the political foundation of the Soviet state. The measures elaborated and implemented by the party to activate the soviets' work and to enhance their prestige and role are yielding positive results. The influence of our elective organs of power on various aspects of society's life has strengthened appreciably and their links with the masses are expanding and deepening.

By clearly defining the Supreme Soviet's powers as the supreme organ of USSR state power, the Constitution opened up extensive potential for further improving its activity to lead state, economic and social and cultural building and filled all its work with deeper content. Particular stress should be placed on the great importance of the election of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--an election which was unanimously approved by all the people. With that moment a qualitatively new stage began in the activity of the country's supreme organ of power.

The soviets' efforts are increasingly directed toward raising production efficiency and implementing the broad social program outlined by the party. The soviets keep within their purview practically every vitally important sphere of society.

The attention paid to generalizing and disseminating positive experience in the soviets' activity has increased considerably of late. It is becoming the norm for the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to study thoroughly and systematically the practice of local organs of power, and on this basis the best examples of soviet work are raised to the unionwide level and are made the asset of all. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the Presidium sessions--speeches which are principled and permeated by high partymindedness--provide a clear reference point for the activity of soviet organs and for the correct formation of state practice in accordance with the new Constitution.

The legislative activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet is becoming increasingly purposeful and planned. Last year alone laws were adopted on the USSR Council of Ministers, on the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, on citizenship and on the procedure for the conclusion, implementation and denunciation of international treaties. Great importance attaches to the laws on further improving the provision of pensions for kolkhoz members and on additional tax concessions for Great Patriotic War veterans--laws elaborated at the party's initiative.

While paying unremitting attention to the development of legislation, the USSR Supreme Soviet proceeds from the necessity of strengthening control over the implementation of the decisions adopted and over the activity of all the state organs accountable to it. And it is precisely control, the selection of people and the checking of the actual implementation of work that V.I. Lenin saw as a mighty means of solving the tasks facing the country, believing that this was the "crux of all work and all policy." These Leninist directions certainly retain their topicality under contemporary conditions. It is to precisely this aspect of the matter that the new USSR Constitution and the party decisions of the last few years, including those adopted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, pay particular attention. [paragraph continues]

Last year alone USSR Supreme Soviet sessions twice heard USSR Council of Ministers reports on the implementation of deputies' proposals and examined a USSR Supreme Court report and reports from the standing commissions on progress in fulfilling the plan targets and the demands of legislation.

In the activity of the entire system of soviets, control is becoming an increasingly effective lever for improving matters in various sectors of state, economic, social and cultural building. The soviets can successfully solve the tasks facing them because they implement the party's policy, work under the leadership of party organs, and operate as a single organism.

One of the central problems of implementing local soviets' powers is insuring comprehensive development on their territory.

The speaker stressed that Soviet society's democratism and the genuine humanism of our social policy are vividly manifested in the implementation of the right to work, the scope of housing construction, and in the very approach to solving the problem of providing the population with housing. Free education and medical services, a developed social security system, access to cultural wealth, and broad socioeconomic and political civil rights--such is the everyday reality of socialism enshrined in the new USSR Constitution. All that is beyond the powers of any state in the capitalist world.

Discussing the soviets' participation in working people's communist education, the candidate deputy drew attention to the need to intensify the struggle against vestiges of the past, to hold ideological conviction and to enhance responsibility. The question of insuring the protection of law and order and socialist legality was mentioned in this connection. It was noted that the struggle against crime demands well coordinated work by the courts, Prosecutor's Office, militia and labor collectives. These matters must be directly monitored by the soviets of people's deputies.

Displaying constant care for the life and good of Soviet people, the speaker continued, our party and the Soviet state conduct much active work to insure favorable external conditions for communist building--to avert the threat of war and ease international tension. It is difficult to exaggerate the role in all this multifaceted and important work of the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally. The Soviet state's peace-loving policy is rooted in the social nature of our system. It was graphically and convincingly reflected in the Soviet Union's new Constitution, which clearly formulated the unshakable principles of the USSR's peaceful relations with other states.

Describing the basic trends in Soviet foreign policy, the speaker noted the great positive role of the socialist community states in implementing steps aimed at deepening the detente process unfolding in a complex international situation. He stressed the significance of consistent struggle for disarmament and of reaching agreement with the United States on strategic arms limitation.

All the people and all Soviet organizations participate in the great, multifaceted work of implementing the USSR's foreign policy course under the party's guidance. Here the role of the USSR Supreme Soviet is significant. Its sessions discuss foreign policy problems in detail and adopt important resolutions. Questions of USSR foreign policy are closely examined at Supreme Soviet Presidium sessions under the chairmanship of L.I. Brezhnev. [paragraph continues]

A special place is taken here by work connected with the discussion and ratification of treaties with other countries and international agreements aimed at arms limitation and insuring international security. An important lever in strengthening international cooperation is the contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the parliaments of other countries of the world.

The candidate deputy expressed confidence that the forthcoming elections to the Supreme Soviet will be a clear new demonstration of the monolithic cohesion of Soviet society and the indestructibility of the Communist and nonparty bloc. Thanking the voters once again for the high trust placed in him, he assured them that he would henceforth devote all his efforts, knowledge and skill to the struggle for the unswerving implementation of the party line, which expresses the fundamental, vital interests of Soviet people.

We are certain, V.V. Kuznetsov concluded, that the enormous potential of our system, the party's mighty will, directing and organizing the creative energy of all Soviet people, will insure the further strengthening of our homeland's economic and defense might, the growth of the people's prosperity, and the country's successful advance along the path of peace and creation, forward to communism.

During his stay in Volgogradskaya Oblast V.V. Kuznetsov visited the central estate and dairy complex of the Proletariy Sovkhoz in Ilovlinskiy Rayon and the oblast experimental agricultural station, and made a trip to Volzhskiy City, where he visited a pipe factory. A talk was held in the obkom.

V.V. Kuznetsov laid flowers at the eternal flame on Volgograd's Ploshchad Pavshikh Bortsov [Fallen Fighters' Square].

## Dolgikh in Krasnoyarsk

ID141631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report on V.I. Dolgikh meeting with voters under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Creative Labor"]

[Excerpts] Construction and chemical workers, power workers and machinebuilders, metallurgists and paper industry workers representing Krasnoyarsk labor collectives gathered on 8 February in the opera and ballet theater. A meeting took place between the voters of Leninskiy Electoral Okrug and Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union candidate deputy and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by V.P. Kapelko, first secretary of Krasnoyarsk Gorkom.

The meeting participants enthusiastically elected an honorary Presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

V.I. Dolgikh was warmly greeted by the audience. He made a speech. Thanking the working people of enterprises and organizations in Leninskiy Electoral Okrug who had nominated him for the USSR Supreme Soviet, he said that this lofty confidence is entirely due to our glorious Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

Our country is preparing for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections as an important event in its social and political life, the speaker stressed. The current election campaign is the first since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution. The preparations for the forthcoming elections demonstrate the Soviet people's close cohesion around the Leninist party and the universal support for its domestic and foreign policy.

This is strikingly expressed in the remarkable enthusiasm and unanimity with which numerous collectives of enterprise, construction site, kolkhoz, sovkhoz and other organizations nominated L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as their first candidate deputy. The working people of Krasnoyarskiy Kray also nominated Leonid Ilich as their first candidate deputy. In this connection Leonid Ilich asked me to convey to the Siberians of Krasnoyarsk his cordial gratitude and best wishes for big labor successes for the good of the motherland and wished everybody good health and happiness.

The unity of party and people is a great asset of the socialist social system, the living, inexhaustible source of its strength and creative potential and of the high political activity of Soviet people. In these elections, as in the past, the party is acting in unison with nonparty members. The strong, tried and tested bloc of communists and nonparty members constitutes a very important feature of Soviet democracy, the candidate deputy said.

The party's political platform for the forthcoming elections is expounded in the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR. This document strikingly and clearly expresses the party's aims, which are to insure the further growth of the country's economic potential, improve social production efficiency and the people's well-being, and strengthen peace in the world. As it approaches the elections the party is consulting with the people, talking confidently about plans for the future and reporting on what has been done in the period under review.

Almost 5 years have elapsed since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections. During this time a great deal has been done to further strengthen the economic and defense might of the Soviet state and to improve the people's well-being, the speaker noted.

Big successes have been achieved on the main bridgehead of the struggle for communism--the economic sphere. In the period between the USSR Supreme Soviet elections industrial output has increased 1.4 times compared with the previous 5-year period and more than 16,000 new articles have gone into production. Some 1,344 large enterprises have been commissioned. The amount of fixed production capital has increased significantly.

The comprehensive program for agricultural development is being consistently implemented and its material and technical base is being strengthened. There are major capital investments in this sector.

The improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard is the supreme aim of the party's economic policy, the chief task of the 10th 5-Year Plan. As the results of its first 3 years show, the social program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress is being consistently implemented.

The party is directing efforts toward satisfying more fully the population's growing need for foodstuffs and cultural and consumer goods. [paragraph continues]

The population's real incomes are rising and trade in our country is increasing while retail prices, above all prices of consumer goods, remain stable on the whole. The party and state are displaying daily concern for further improving working people's housing conditions. Some 54 million people have moved into new accomodations since the last elections.

The implementation of the broad social program demands that every labor collective and every worker, kolkhoz member and specialist increase his contribution to augmenting social wealth, seek to overfulfill production plans, and improve the efficiency and quality of his work, the candidate deputy stressed.

Soviet people are rightly proud of our motherland's tremendous economic and social achievements. A very great deal has certainly been done. But it is not our custom to rest on our laurels. We must always remember that work results must be assessed in the context of the new, more complex tasks to be solved. These are the targets set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum decisions.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is a decisive factor in improving social production efficiency. Major attention must be paid here to improving labor productivity, to the mechanization and automation of production processes, especially heavy manual work, and to the comprehensive and full utilization of raw material.

Machinebuilding is faced with big tasks. It is moving away from the creation of individual types of equipment to the development and introduction of finished systems of machinery. The enterprises of Krasnoyarskiy Kray--the Sibtyazhmash, Kramash, the combine plant, the motor vehicle and tractor trailer plant, the freightcar construction plant and many others--are actively participating in the solution of these tasks.

V.I. Dolgikh noted a task of special importance--to create in the Krasnoyarsk area a plant producing heavy excavators and technological equipment. This is what the mining industry sorely needs. We are referring to the construction in the kray of a plant like Uralmash, a new stage in the development of Krasnoyarsk machinebuilding. This construction site is one of the biggest in the union.

The speaker then dwelt on questions relating to the use of fixed production capital, which is a very important part of national resources. He said that by no means everywhere is the proper attention paid to this.

Enterprises must make fuller use of economic levers and incentives and, above all, enhance the role of financial autonomy and the prime cost of output. They must organize an effective struggle for thrift in the use of material and labor resources.

Our country is a gigantic construction site, the candidate deputy said. From the construction of individual enterprises we are switching to the creation of territorial production complexes and the construction area often comprises extensive rayons, oblasts and regions. Under these conditions the problem of improving the efficiency of capital investments becomes especially topical.

The Communist Party and Soviet state devote tremendous attention to the development of the economy, science and culture in the country's eastern regions. New and striking evidence of this was Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's tour of Siberia and the Far East.

During his stay in Krasnoyarsk Leonid Ilich gave some valuable advice and recommendations on matters relating to the formation of territorial production complexes, the acceleration of the commissioning and assimilation of new capacities, the development of the construction industry and transport, and the more rational use of the kray's natural resources. This is an entire action program for the kray party organizations and for all the Krasnoyarsk Siberians.

The further buildup of the economic potential of Siberia and the Far East and the enhancement of their role in unionwide production of industrial and agricultural output are a very important statewide task. Krasnoyarskiy Kray occupies a place of honor in the transformation of Siberia. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution in 1971 "On Measures To Further Comprehensively Develop Krasnoyarskiy Kray Production Forces in 1971-1980." A great deal of work has been done to fulfill the targets in this resolution--targets on increasing industrial and agricultural production.

One fundamental task--the formation of large territorial production complexes in the kray--is being solved successfully on the whole. The energy base is developing rapidly. The Krasnoyarsk and Ust-Khantayskaya GES's have been commissioned, as have the first hydroelectric unit of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and new capacities at thermal power stations.

Great importance attaches to the development of nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy. The remarkable collective of the Norilsk mining and metallurgical combine is continuing to increase capacities and produce very important products. Capacities at other metallurgical plants are also being extended. However, in light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum it is necessary to accelerate the construction and modernization of these sectors' enterprises in the kray. Much has also been done in the kray to boost agriculture further. But it is essential to make fuller use of existing reserves for increasing the output of agricultural products, including output from enterprises' auxiliary farms and on the private farms of kolkhoz members, workers and employees.

Krasnoyarsk has an important part to play in the comprehensive development of the kray's production forces. Very large-scale enterprises, scientific research and planning institutes and remarkable worker, specialist and scientist cadres are concentrated here.

The speaker noted that the city's working people are carefully preserving and augmenting their revolutionary and labor traditions and are making a great contribution to the kray's economy. The award of the Order of the October Revolution to the city of Krasnoyarsk was a fitting recognition of these services.

Many valuable undertakings have emerged in the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. The initiative of the Leningrad and Krasnoyarsk workers in organizing creative scientific and technical collaboration among the collectives taking part in installing the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES--an initiative approved by the CPSU Central Committee--is being widely disseminated in the construction of large-scale industrial facilities.

Then V.I. Dolgikh spoke of the role of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the struggle for peace and international cooperation and for for ending the arms race. The CPSU and the Soviet people, he stressed, deeply aware of their historical responsibility for the destiny of peace and socialism, will continue to do everything to strengthen the cohesiveness of the forces opposing imperialism and advocating the further normalization of the international situation, the people's freedom and independence, and economic and social progress.

The candidate deputy thanked those assembled once again for the trust shown in him and assured them that he would give all his efforts to the cause of our party and people, the cause of communist building.

In Krasnoyarsk V.I. Dolgikh visited the Krasmash silk combine, motor vehicle trailer, nonferrous metal, chemical fiber and combine plants and a broiler chicken factory.

The talks with the leaders, specialists and workers of these enterprises touched on questions of improving production efficiency and work quality in light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum decisions and socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. Special attention was paid to the use of fixed production capital, the saving of material resources and manpower, and the voters' working and living conditions. A talk took place between V.I. Dolgikh and the party and soviet aktiv of Krasnoyarski Kray and Krasnoyarsk city.

## Tikhonov in Nikopol

LD141655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report under rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "The Supreme Aim Is To Serve the Motherland. Voters' Meeting With N.A. Tikhonov"]

[Excerpts] Our motherland's every day is marked by glorious deeds. Urban and rural working people are bringing considerable achievements to the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. At their election meeting the representatives of the Nikopol Electoral Okrug working people for the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union elections in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast spoke of their collectives' successes. On 9 February in the Yuzhnotrubnyy plant Palace of Culture voters met the candidate depty for this okrug--Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting was opened by A.P. Prudkov, first secretary of Nikopol Gorkom.

An honorary Presidium comprising the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

N.A. Tikhonov, who was warmly greeted by the meeting participants, delivered a speech. He expressed cordial gratitude to the collectives which nominated him as candidate deputy to the country's supreme organ of state power and assured the voters of the Nikopol Electoral Okrug that he will devote all his strength to the party's great cause and to the people's cause. I ascribe this lofty trust, the candidate deputy said, primarily to our beloved Communist Party under whose proven leadership the Soviet people have built a developed socialist society and are confidently traveling the path to communism.

All the comrades who have spoken at the meeting, N.A. Tikhonov went on to say, have talked with great gratitude of the tremendous work carried out by the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and personally by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Leonid Ilich--the wise leader of the party and state who is engaged in solving the historically important task of communist building and the struggle for peace--invariably displays great interest in the life, production affairs, thoughts and concerns of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast's working people.

He recalls with particular emotional warmth the glorious deeds connected with restoring and developing the oblast's national economy. Leonid Ilich has told movingly of those truly heroic days in his wonderful book "Rebirth." Every line of this book evokes a sense of pride in our Communist Party, in the Soviet people--people who struggle, people who are victorious, the people who are building the most just society on earth. This book inspires confidence in the triumph of the great Leninist cause.

The years since the elections, the speaker continued, have been packed with major political events both inside the country and in the international arena. The 25th CPSU Congress was a most important event in the life of the party and country. The implementation of the tasks set by the congress is the main aim and the main content of the activity of the party and people.

After characterizing the party's fruitful work to strengthen the country's economic potential and to raise the people's material and cultural living standards, the candidate deputy dwelled in detail on the most important questions of further developing metallurgy and the fuel and energy sectors of the national economy in light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches.

In production of steel, pig iron, steel pipes, mineral fertilizers, tractors, diesel locomotives, cement, coal, oil (including gas condensate), and iron, manganese and chromium ore our country has no equal in the world. This fills our hearts with pride in the people's labor exploit, in the grandeur of our deeds and achievements and in our homeland.

The working people of the Soviet Ukraine, including the enterprise collectives of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, have made a considerable contribution to the attainment of these indicators.

I must say, N.A. Tikhonov stressed, that it has been particularly gratifying for me as your candidate deputy to hear today of the deeds and labor successes won by the working people of the enterprises included in the Nikopol Electoral Okrug. I would like first of all to praise the workers, engineers, technicians and leaders of the Nikopol Yuzhnotrubnyy plant--one of the biggest enterprises in the country's pipe industry.

In the remaining years of the 5-year plan the workers of the metallurgical industry and the fuel and energy complex must carry out a great volume of work and solve complex tasks.

The Ukraine and particularly Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast's enterprises play a great role in providing the country with metal and raw materials for the metallurgical industry. In order to cope with the 1979 targets it is primarily necessary to pay the most serious attention to developing production of manganese and iron ore raw materials and to eliminate the lag which has been tolerated here.

In metallurgy, as in other sectors of industry, in addition to absolute fulfillment of the targets in terms of production volume, the improvement of qualitative indicators is a matter of paramount importance. [paragraph continues]

It is now particularly necessary to focus efforts on improving the structure of metal output, increasing in every possible way the output of the most economical types of rolled metal, pipes and metalware, and enhancing the efficiency with which metal is utilized at every stage of its production by metallurgists and its processing in machinebuilding.

We can attain new qualitative horizons in developing the country's metallurgy only by further accelerating scientific and technical progress. This requires the creation of complex automated units utilizing new technology and control systems, large-capacity electric furnaces for smelting steel and synthetic pig iron, and oxygen blast convertors to replace open-hearth furnaces. Great work must be done to insure the wide introduction of continuous steel casting by improving techniques and employing metal casting and rolling processes.

Particular importance attaches to widely beginning production of new types of pipes to meet the needs of the national economy and particularly the oil and gas industry, geological prospecting, machine building and transportation. There must be an increase in production of pipes with different coatings, including galvanized and aluminized pipes and pipes coated with plastics, resins, enamel, glass and other materials.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of raising labor productivity,making better use of reserves, strengthening production and plan discipline, and strengthening the policy of thrift in the national economy. Due to the tremendous scale of the extraction, processing and use of various types of resources and to the rapid increase in the cost of extracting each ton of oil, gas or coal and of producing metal, exceptional importance attaches to the greatest possible thrift and rational utilization. On the scale of the country's national economy each reduction of 1 percent in total materials expenditure is equivalent to an additional increase of almost R6 billion in national income. A 1-gram decrease in the proportional expenditure of fuel in power stations saves the country 800,000 tons of ideal fuel. [sentence as published]

It is essential from the very first days of the fourth year of the 5-year plan to establish most strict control over the expenditure of electricity and heat and to resolutely eradicate instances of waste and squandering. The targets for saving electricity must be met by every enterprise and economic organ.

For the purpose of saving raw and finished materials and energy it is essential to carry out more energetically the technical reequipping of industry, to introduce more extensively progressive technology while making use of the achievements of science and technology, to improve the balance between fuel and energy on the one hand and raw materials on the other in enterprises, to rationally combine various kinds of fuel, to exploit more fully secondary fuel and energy resources, and to introduce more extensively waste-free technology.

Working without laggards, achieving high final results in labor, producing top quality output, being a careful and thrifty manager, and relying on the achievements of science and technology and the experience of innovators make up the slogan and norm of life and activity of leading workers in our time.

Speaking of questions involved in implementing the party's agrarian policy and of the specific tasks of agricultural working people in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, including kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Nikopolskiy Electoral Okrug, the candidate deputy stressed that the party regards further increasing grain production, improving the productivity of social livestock, and increasing milk and meat production as a nationwide task and a paramount condition for increasing the Soviet people's prosperity.

The speaker cited convincing data illustrating the consistent implementation of the program drawn up by the party for improving the people's material and cultural living standards. He said that it is necessary for local party, soviet and economic organs and enterprise collectives in all sectors of industry to display more initiative and persistence in increasing the production of consumer goods, improving their quality and widening their range, and improving trade and everyday services. It is important to insure that funds allocated for the construction of housing, schools, vocational and technical colleges and childrens' preschool establishments are assimilated promptly in order to take fuller advantage of all opportunities for improving working people's labor, everyday life and leisure.

The tasks advanced in the country's economic and cultural development for 1979 demand great effort and the further development of working people's creative activity. The party calls on urban and rural working people to achieve new labor feats and insure widespread socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. There is no doubt, the candidate said, that working people in the Nikopolskiy Electoral Okrug and the entire Dnepropetrovsk area will support the party's militant summons and will make a fitting contribution to further strengthening the might of the socialist motherland.

The communists of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast have glorious traditions. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has played an outstanding role in developing and enriching them. Leonid Ilich values and cultivates in communists of all sectors of economic and cultural building primarily their principledness, persistence, independent thought, competence, businesslike approach, acute sense of what is new, and ability to note promptly and support the masses' initiative and creativity. These are all inalienable features of the Leninist style of work. And the fact that the Leninist style is established forever in the life of our party and country is to the tremendous personal credit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. All and true service to the people and to the great ideas of communism and peace.

Dwelling on questions connected with the CPSU and Soviet Government's foreign policy, the speaker noted that in the years since the last elections the Soviet Union's international position has become even more firmly established and our country's prestige and consistently Leninist and internationalist foreign policy have developed even further.

The candidate deputy spoke of the diverse fruitful work of the party, government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally in developing the friendship and cooperation of the socialist community countries' parties and peoples, of the Soviet Union's consistent and firm implementation of the policy of peace, and of the struggle against the arms race and for disarmament in order to strengthen and deepen the process of detente and to make it irreversible.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is making a truly enormous contribution to the implementation of the international course devised by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and to the implementation of the program of further struggle for peace, international cooperation and the peoples' freedom and independence. His tireless work in the name of averting a new world war and for the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations and the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding among all peoples, as well as his firmness in upholding the Soviet state's vital interests and his ability to conduct complex negotiations, have all earned Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the Soviet people's love and respect and worldwide recognition.

In conclusion N.A. Tikhonov said: As before the Communist Party is embarking on the forthcoming elections jointly with nonparty people. By voting for candidates of the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty people the working people will again demonstrate their cohesion around the beloved party and its Leninist Central Committee as well as their unanimous support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

The Soviet people know that the Communist Party and Soviet Government have no interests other than those of the people. The entire activity of the party, the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally is aimed at the well-being of the Soviet people, the flourishing of the socialist motherland and the consolidation of world peace. Our party will continue doing everything to further improve socialist democracy, enhance the role of the soviets, insure the ideological and political cohesion of Soviet society, improve working people's communist education and strengthen the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet Union's peoples.

The recent 325th anniversary celebration of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia by all our motherland's peoples was graphic testimony to the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy and to the Soviet people's moral and political unity.

Allow me again, dear comrades, to thank you for the trust you have invested in me. I assure you that I will devote all my efforts to the great cause of our party and to the cause of the people. For a communist there is no greater honor and duty than to serve these noble goals.

During his stay in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast N.A. Tikhonov visited Tomakovskiy Rayon and inspected the Ordzhonokidze mining and enriching combine. In Nikopol city he acquainted himself with work carried out in the shops and service facilities at Nikopol's Yuzhnotrubnyy plant--the largest in the sector. During talks with working people and engineering and technical personnel, reference was made to questions of improving production efficiency and output quality. The candidate deputy expressed interest in the fulfillment of plans for the socioeconomic development of labor collectives. In Dnepropetrovsk N.A. Tikhonov met with the oblast's party, soviet and economic aktiv.

## Ryabov in Urals

LD141431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Work for the Sake of the Motherland's Might: Voters' Meeting With Ya. P. Ryabov"]

[Excerpts] The creators of the famous Urals steel, makers of powerful vehicles, miners, chemists and construction workers of Nizhnyy Tagil assembled on 6 February in the Lenin metallurgical combine Palace of Culture. [paragraph continues]

Here the voters of the Nizhnetagilskiy Electoral Okrug for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union had a meeting with Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and candidate deputy for this okrug.

Honorary Presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was enthusiastically elected.

"In response to the party Central Committee's address to all voters and USSR citizens," N.A. Talalayev, first secretary of the Nizhnyy Tagil Gorkom, said on opening the meeting, "the city's working people have lifted still higher the banner of socialist competition for the successful implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenum decisions and for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets."

Ya.P. Ryabov then spoke, having been greeted warmly by those present. He cordially congratulated the voters, the working people of enterprises and organizations in the Nizhnetagilskiy Electoral Okrug, who nominated him as candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. He assured them that he regards this above all as recognition of the Communist Party's prestige and an expression of boundless trust in the party and unanimous nationwide support for the political line implemented by the CPSU Central Committee.

The people of Nizhnyy Tagil received with enthusiasm Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's cordial greetings and wishes for health, happiness and new labor achievements for the sake of the motherland, which Ya.P. Ryabov conveyed to them.

The Communist Party, the speaker noted, is approaching the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, as always, in close alliance with nonparty people--a fact which embodies the indestructible unity of the party and people. The election program set out in the CPSU Central Committee's address expresses the party's tireless concern for further developing the country's economy, more fully satisfying Soviet people's growing material and cultural requirements, developing socialist democracy, and strengthening peace and progress on earth.

Convincing evidence of the monolithic unity of the party and people was provided by the election meetings at which many labor collectives named with special enthusiasm as their first candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that loyal continuer of great Lenin's cause.

The USSR Supreme Soviet elections are an important event in the country's life and a shining manifestation of Soviet socialist democracy and true people's power. It has become a good tradition among us that during the election campaign the results of the path which has been travelled are summed up and prospects are outlined. A truly nationwide, frank conversation takes place on the most important issues in our life, and observations and proposals are put forward on improving the work of state-economic and public organizations. This is democracy in action--the democracy thanks to which all our people participate actively in resolving all questions of economic and cultural building.

The candidate deputy spoke of the main results of the fulfillment of the election platform put forward by the Communist Party at the last USSR Supreme Soviet election. Here he stressed that at present the country's entire sociopolitical life is developing under the influence of the 25th CPSU congress decisions and on the basis of the new USSR Constitution, which is a genuine manifesto of developed socialism.

Analyzing the results of the country's economic development in the last 5 years, the speaker noted the significant increase in the volume of industrial output and the country's GNP. Consistently implementing the party's course of increasing social production efficiency and improving the technical standard and quality of products, enterprises have been widely equipped with production mechanization and automation facilities. The total prime cost of fixed production capital has reached the colossal level of R1 trillion.

More than 1,300 major industrial enterprises have been commissioned, including the Kursk, Armenian, Leningrad and Chernobyl nuclear power stations, the Ust-Ilimsk and Toktogul hydroelectric power stations, the mineral fertilizer plants in Tolyatti and Odessa, the Novodzhambul phosphates plant, oil refineries in Mozyr, Lisichansk and Pavlodar, the Kama truck plant and the Abakan freightcar plant, and major new capacities at existing enterprises. Among these are a 500-megawatt power block at the Reftinskiy GRES, Sverdlovskaya Oblast and the 1,500 blooming mill [as published] and Europe's biggest wide-shelf girder rolling mill at the Nizhnyy Tagil Lenin metallurgical combine.

A fundamentally new feature in resolving urgent economic tasks is the creation and development of a whole series of territorial production complexes, above all in the east of the country--in regions whose economic significance is growing all the time. These territorial production complexes have already accounted, in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, for nearly all the increase in oil and gas extraction and a significant proportion of the increase in electricity generation and the extraction of iron ore and coal.

A weighty contribution to the country's economy, the candidate deputy noted, has been made by the working people of Nizhnyy Tagil, in whose industry and municipal economy impressive changes have taken place. Fixed production capital has grown more quickly here than the average for the country as a whole and the volume of products sold has increased by one-third. Today the rolling mills of the Nizhnyy Tagil Lenin metallurgical combine produce one-third of all railroad rails. Some 25 percent of all freightcars emerging onto main railroads bear the trademark of the Uralskiy freightcar plant. Some 95 percent of the increase in output volume has been obtained through increased labor productivity in the current 5-year plan, and the proportion of products bearing the state seal of quality has increased more than 50 percent. The production of many new types of machines, vehicles and materials has been organized, including all-metal freightcars, economical rolled metal sections, synthetic resins and plastics.

The labor feats of Nizhnyy Tagil's people have been highly assessed by the motherland. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone more than 1,000 of the city's working people have been awarded USSR orders and medals.

The candidate deputy then dwelt on questions of implementing the party's agrarian program, elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum and developed and enlarged by the decisions of party congresses and subsequent Central Committee plenums. In the current year, in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, it is necessary to insure a further growth in agricultural production. Working people's collectives at Nizhnyy Tagil enterprises, he said, must make their contribution to resolving this task by organizing active patronage assistance and the timely fulfillment of targets for the production of agricultural vehicles, spare parts and other industrial products for the countryside.

Utilizing successes in economic building, the party firmly and consistently implements a policy of raising the Soviet people's well-being. Over the years since the last elections there has been an appreciable rise in the wages of workers and employees; 54 million Soviet citizens have obtained new well-appointed apartments or improved their housing conditions; and public consumption funds have grown. The achievements of the society of developed socialism are being embodied in palpable changes for every family and every Soviet citizen. These beneficial changes are also being felt by the inhabitants of Nizhniyy Tagil. New districts of apartment buildings have grown up with improved planning, an automatic telephone exchange has been commissioned, and new streetcar tracks have been laid. Municipal and consumer services are to be developed at a still more rapid rate in years to come.

The main determinant of the activities of the party and all Soviet people at the present stage of communist building is active and purposeful work to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum.

Ya.P. Ryabov urged the working people to further improve their work on seeking and utilizing reserves to raise production efficiency.

The CPSU Central Committee, the speaker went on to say, devotes great attention to questions of capital construction. The current year's plan for the country as a whole provides for a reduction in incomplete construction, an increase in the share of spending on equipment, and the acceleration of work on the technical reequipping and modernization of existing enterprises. These are sources for raising the efficiency of not only capital investments but also all social production.

Speaking of the great merits of Tagil construction workers, the speaker pointed out that they must take measures to further improve work organization and to observe the normative construction times. They must continue the practice of concentrating resources on the most important projects and increasing the share of capital investments in modernizing and technically reequipping enterprises.

Socialist competition is an important, proven means of educating people, fulfilling plan targets and multiplying labor successes, the candidate deputy said. He emphasized that the traditions laid down by the shock workers of the first 5-year plans are kept sacred by the working people of Sverdlovskaya Oblast and Nizhniyy Tagil, who have advanced valuable new undertakings and initiatives. These undertakings include the initiative approved by the CPSU Central Committee of 10 teams of Sverdlovsk construction workers, who have pledged to fulfill the 5-year targets with fewer people.

The speaker voiced the hope that the Urals people will be in the frontranks of the competitors and will augment our motherland's material and spiritual wealth by their selfless labor.

Analyzing the present international situation, Ya.P. Ryabov spoke in detail about the role of the Communist Party and the Soviet state in the struggle for the relaxation of tension, disarmament and the strengthening of peace among the peoples.

Displaying principledness, patience and tenacity, the CPSU and the Soviet state are waging a persistent and stubborn struggle to end the arms race and for disarmament. They are exposing the intrigues of reactionary forces and all opponents of detente, including the present Chinese leaders who are acting in concert with imperialism's aggressive circles.

Displaying high vigilance toward all maneuvers by forces hostile to peace and mankind's progress, the CPSU and the fraternal parties are constantly concerned to strengthen the socialist community countries' defense capability. The Soviet people are confident that their life and their peaceful creative labor are reliably protected by our valiant armed forces.

In conclusion the candidate deputy thanked the assembled people once again for their confidence in him and assured them that he will devote all his energy and knowledge to the noble cause of serving the great Soviet people.

During his stay in Nizhniyy Tagil Ya.P. Ryabov visited a number of enterprises and viewed new construction sites. He familiarized himself with the fulfillment of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum decisions and with the organization of socialist competition to raise work efficiency and quality. Special attention was paid to the introduction of progressive new technological processes and to production mechanization and automation. In conversations with workers he inquired in detail about their working and living conditions.

Ya.P. Ryabov had a meeting with the city's party and soviet aktiv.

## Rusakov in Armenia

LD091507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS report under rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "For the Good of the Motherland, in the Name of Peace and Socialism"]

[Excerpts] The voters of Leninakanskiy-Tsentralnyy Electoral Okrug in the Armenian SSR held a meeting with Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, in the A. Mravyan drama theater in Leninakan 5 February.

Warmly greeted by the audience, K.V. Rusakov delivered a speech.

Touching on certain questions of the USSR's international position, the speaker emphasized that the development and strengthening of comprehensive cooperation with the socialist countries has been and remains at the forefront of Soviet foreign policy. Reciprocal friendly visits by party and government delegations and everyday links among the fraternal parties' Central Committees, governments, public organizations and local organs has all become normal.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's personal contacts with the leaders of fraternal parties and states are of special significance. His meetings and talks with them graphically reveal Leonid Ilich's ability to see these relations in all their multifacetedness, to note what is new and promising, to keenly perceive the problems that arise, and to adopt an internationalist approach to resolving them. All this makes the best possible contrbution to strengthening our community and to its successes.

Close appreciation among the socialist community countries in politics, economics, ideology and defense is the result of the consistent internationalist policy of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties. The organic combination of the socialist states' national and international interests has become a powerful stimulus in resolving the creative tasks on which the socialist countries are engaged.

The speaker went on to describe major successes in the development of the socialist states' economic cooperation. This year CEMA celebrates its 30th anniversary. The fact that the socialist community today is the most dynamic economic force in the world, developing at a high, stable pace, serves as the best recommendation of the vitality and effectiveness of pooling the socialist countries' efforts in resolving economic tasks. In the seventies the CEMA countries' GNP increased 50 percent, and industrial production almost 70 percent. Over the same years the GNP of the Common Market countries--Britain, the FRG, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and others--has risen only 20 percent, and industrial production 17 percent. The socialist states' increasing preferential rate of development compared with the capitalist countries' development is a strong, permanent trend.

Of course, awkward problems can and sometimes do arise within the framework of socialist international relations. Our party approaches these relations from consistently internationalist positions and seeks to resolve all questions on the basis of mutual respect for national interests and regard for the socialist community's common interests. This is the CPSU's principled line.

Characterizing the development of the socialist states' political cooperation, the speaker emphasized the significance of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference last November. The declaration adopted by the conference analyzed the current international situation in depth and gave clear answers to the question of what must be done under present conditions and how to work toward deepening detente.

Important events have occurred in the life of the socialist world since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections. The Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against foreign aggression and for the motherland's unification has ended in total victory. Our fraternal relations with Vietnam are now enshrined in the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. Laos has embarked on the path of building socialism. The struggle of Kampuchea's patriots, who have toppled the bloody regime of Maoist henchmen, has achieved total victory. All this has strengthened the positions of peace and socialism.

At the same time the situation now is quite complex and contradictory. In recent years there have been many phenomena that run counter to the interests of improving the world political climate. Reactionary imperialist circles have found a direct ally in the present Chinese leadership. Beijing's activity in the international arena follows, as before, the path of struggle against the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community, and the interests of peace. This has been confirmed yet again by Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States.

The Chinese leaders are persistently seeking access to NATO arsenals and wish to modernize China's military industry. And there are, unfortunately, circles in the West that are proving complaisant toward China's solicitations. Touching on this aspect of the matter, K.V. Rusakov recalled Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words from his interview in TIME magazine: "...designs to use the strengthened Beijing regime as a tool of NATO policy and to channel its bellicose aspirations in a direction that suits the West are, forgive me, no more than presumptuous naivete. It is sufficient to recall how the same Munich policy ended for the Western powers."

In the complex turns in which present-day international reality is so rich, the speaker emphasized, our party has an accurate guideline--the program of further struggle for peace, international cooperation, and the peoples' freedom and independence. This program is being implemented consistently and purposefully. The struggle to limit the arms race and for disarmament is at the center of the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries--and this is confirmed in the Political Consultative Committee declaration.

The interests of improving the international situation and deepening detente, along with resolving the disarmament problem, also pose many other tasks. These include the further implementation in full of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, the removal of discrimination in international economic relations, the liquidation of all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism, and guaranteeing all peoples the possibility of being the masters in their own countries. And, of course, there is the just, comprehensive settlement of existing conflicts--in the Near East above all.

We live, K.V. Rusakov said, in a changing world. A hard, strenuous struggle is being waged to insure that mankind's tomorrow is a day of peace and that the cause of easing tension and arranging peaceful cooperation proceeds confidently from success to success. This is work on a historic scale. It is aimed at creating favorable foreign policy conditions for communist and socialist building in the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, strengthening the freedom and independence of the peoples struggling against colonialism and neocolonialism, and insuring peace and social progress. And in this direction the activities of the CPSU, the party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, provide living and graphic confirmation of the unshakable loyalty of Soviet communists and the Soviet people to the cause of Great October, to Lenin's cause.

In conclusion the candidate deputy once again expressed gratitude for the high honor and assured the audience that he will spare no effort to justify the voters' confidence.

## Gorbachev in Stavropol

LD141039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS report on 2 February M.S. Gorbachev meeting with Ipatovo voters: "The Consistent Course of the Party's Agrarian Policy"]

[Excerpts] The workers of the biggest agricultural regions of the Stavropolskiy Kray steppe have nominated Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as their candidate for the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union. A meeting took place on 2 February at the House of Culture in Ipatovo Village between the voters of the Ipatovskiy Electoral Okrug and their candidate deputy.

M.S. Gorbachev, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, delivered a speech. It is a great honor and responsibility to be an authorized representative of the people in the country's supreme organ of state power, to carry out the will of the working people, to take care of their interests, and to execute voters' instructions, he said. I value highly the trust placed in me and I ascribe it wholly to our own dear Communist Party under whose tried and tested leadership the Soviet people are laboring with inspiration, creating material and spiritual wealth, and confidently blazing a trail toward a radiant future--toward communism.

The preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet are taking place in an atmosphere of great labor and political enthusiasm, and under the flag of the struggle by all the people to implement the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums.

Almost 5 years have elapsed since the previous elections. The land of soviets has celebrated its 60th anniversary. The discussion by all the people and the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, which legislatively enshrines the great gains of the Soviet people and is rightly called the manifesto of developed socialism, constituted an event of tremendous historical significance.

The coming elections are the first since the adoption of the new Constitution. The Communist Party is approaching these elections with a lucid political platform. This is expounded in precise terms in the CPSU Central Committee address to all voters and citizens of the USSR. As before, at the elections our party is operating with non-party people in a united bloc. This unbreakable bloc vividly reflects the unity of the party and people, all classes and social groups of society, and all nations and ethnic groups.

Soviet people warmly approve and actively support the political course pursued by the party. This is why, with great unanimity and enthusiasm, they have nominated as their first candidate for the post of deputy in the country's supreme organ of state power Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--an outstanding politician and statesman, ardent fighter for the cause of peace and communism, and loyal continuer of great Lenin's cause.

Speaking of the results of work done since the previous elections, M.S. Gorbachev cited convincing figures and facts which characterize the major achievements in the development of socialist industry, construction and other sectors of the economy, science and culture, and in enhancing the people's well-being.

The candidate deputy devoted great attention to problems of further boosting agriculture. Beginning with the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, which laid the foundations of present-day agrarian policy, he stressed, the party has been purposefully implementing a course toward strengthening the material-technical base of this sector and toward steadily increasing production of arable and livestock products. About R150 billion have been channeled into agricultural development since the last elections, which is R50 billion more than in the previous 5-year period.

All this is yielding tangible results. With each passing year agriculture is becoming more stable and productive. The gross grain harvest has increased annually by 14 million tons; the sugar beet harvest by 9 million tons; the vegetable harvest by 3.4 million tons; and the raw cotton harvest by 1.4 million tons. Positive changes are also taking place in livestock-raising.

The grain growers' labor in 1978 was marked by a good harvest. Despite difficult weather conditions the biggest grain harvest was obtained--235 million tons. The biggest contribution to the country's grain resources was made by the farmers of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. A major success was achieved by the grain growers of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, Orenburgskaya, Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Uralskaya and Odesskaya oblasts and the Bashkirsdaya ASSR.

The improvements achieved in agriculture are due to the practical implementation of the party's modern agrarian policy, the great organizational work of party organizations, the selfless labor of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, and the great multifaceted assistance provided by the working people of cities and industrial centers.

The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum was a vivid manifestation of the party's concern for further strengthening our motherland's economy and enhancing the people's well-being. The plenum marked a new stage in the party's struggle to steadily boost agriculture. The propositions and conclusions contained in the report delivered at that plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are of tremendous theoretical and practical significance.

The party Central Committee July plenum drew up a vast program for the further development of agriculture. The main task is to secure the all-round, dynamic development of all its sectors and the reliable supply of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials for the country so that the increased production of these items will insure a continued significant enhancement of the Soviet people's living standard. Quite high targets have been set for the main items of produce in the next 5-year plan period, both in terms of production volume and in terms of absolute increases. It is essential to increase the average annual grain harvest to 238-243 million tons and meat production in 1985 must total 19.5 million tons.

In order to achieve these goals, a further strengthening of the material-technical base of the countryside and of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex is envisaged. The party will continue adhering to its principled line of increasing capital investment in agriculture. In the next 5-year period it is necessary to complete the comprehensive mechanization of the cultivation of the most important agricultural crops and to raise the level of mechanization in livestock-raising and fodder production. Deliveries of mineral fertilizers will increase considerably, and land reclamation will be further developed. Agricultural production specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration will be implemented more actively.

The Central Committee plenum stressed that the task of boosting livestock-raising more rapidly is now being brought to the fore. A package of measures was outlined connected with the development of this sector and a number of special resolutions were adopted. Serious attention was devoted to the cardinal solution of fodder production problems.

As before, grain production remains a shock sector of agricultural work. The interests of the national economy require that, when solving the task of increasing gross grain harvests, increased production of millet, buckwheat, rye and especially fodder grains must be insured. Production of sunflowers, sugar beet, cotton--especially fine-fiber strains--potatoes, vegetables, fruit and other arable produce is to be considerably increased. It is very important to raise the quality of produce and convey it to the consumer with minimum losses.

The speaker went on to dwell on 1979's tasks. He stressed that this is the first year of the practical implementation of the party Central Committee's July plenum decisions. This year it is very important not only to fulfill the current plans but also to create a firm foundation for the implementation of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets as a whole and to insure that groundwork is laid for the future.

The main and most urgent task is to secure a tangible increase in production of meat, milk and other livestock products. It is essential to organize the intensive fattening of livestock everywhere, to reduce the fattening times, and to improve the weight of animals. Everything must be done to secure the maximum daily increase in output at each farmstead, fattening unit and complex, and on each farm. [paragraph continues]

In 1979 it is essential to obtain as many young animals and birds as possible for rearing and fattening on public farms and for the fuller satisfaction of the population's livestock and poultry requirements.

In this connection the present livestock wintering period and the efficient work of farmsteads without any setbacks is of special significance. Each day of work must be marked by a concrete contribution to increasing production of meat, milk and other produce. In order to solve these problems full use must be made of all reserves and potential. A vital role can be played by the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations as well as the population's private plots. Their development should be promoted and they should be given the necessary assistance.

The preparation for spring sowing is an important stage in the struggle to fulfill the present year's plans. All equipment must be repaired to a high standard, high quality seed must be prepared, and the whole complex of winter and spring agrotechnical measures must be carried out.

In the light of heightened requirements, questions of raising work efficiency and quality are assuming increasing significance. The speaker drew attention to the need to strive for the strict observance of technological discipline at all stages of production and in all production subunits, and for the all-round improvement of work standards.

M.S. Gorbachev went on to note the great contribution being made by the working people of Stavropolskiy Kray and the rayons of the electoral okrug to strengthening the country's economic might. In the years since the last elections visible changes for the better have occurred in all sectors of the kray's economy, and the working people's material and cultural standards have improved substantially.

The candidate deputy cited the names of socialist competition stalwarts and he noted the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers' remarkable initiative, which has been warmly approved by the party Central Committee and has become widespread far outside the kray.

At the same time he drew attention to shortcomings, omissions and unresolved questions which still exist. The speediest elimination of these shortcomings and the fullest possible utilization of internal reserves is one of the kray party organization's tasks, the speaker stressed.

He also dwelt on questions of international relations and described the successful implementation of the peace program drawn up by the party.

In conclusion M.S. Gorbachev once again thanked the voters for the high trust placed in him and expressed confidence that, in casting their votes at the forthcoming elections for the candidates of the unreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people, the people of Stavropolskiy Kray, like all Soviet people, will demonstrate with renewed force their unity and cohesion around Lenin's party and its Central Committee; they will express their readiness for the struggle for new successes in all sectors of building communism.

During his stay in Stavropolskiy Kray M.S. Gorbachev visited kolkhozes and sovkhozes, selkhoztekhnika enterprises, interfarm stockraising complexes, construction organizations, cultural establishments, consumer services and trade establishments, and educational institutions in a number of rayons.

Conversations and an exchange of opinions with party, Soviet and economic workers took place. Questions of the further intensification of agricultural production were discussed in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums.

## Zimyanin in Krasnodar

LD141141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS report on 7 February M.V. Zimyanin meeting with Krasnodar voters: "The Great Gains of Socialism"]

[Excerpts] A meeting took place on 7 February at the Krasnodarskiy Kray M. Gorkiy Theater of Drama in Krasnodar city between the voters of the Krasnodarskiy Electoral Okrug and Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is this okrug's candidate for the post of deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities.

M.V. Zimyanin, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, delivered a speech. He thanked the voters for the high trust placed in him. I attribute this trust, the candidate deputy said, wholly to our Communist Party.

I am happy, M.V. Zimyanin said, to convey to you, the working people of the kray and of the Hero-City of Novorossiysk, from this lofty rostrum cordial greetings and best wishes from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for your health, happiness and success.

The speaker gave an account of the results of the country's development since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections. He noted that these years have confirmed with renewed force the profound scientific validity, correctness and farsightedness of the CPSU's Leninist general course, Our party, the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are carrying out truly titanic activity in leading the building of communism--political, theoretical, organizational and educational activity which expresses the party's unshakable devotion to the people's interests.

During these years the Soviet people have been implementing with inspiration the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, which advanced a program for building the material-technical base of communism and a strategy for the economic and sociopolitical development of the country, the all-round improvement of socialist social relationships, the boosting of the material and cultural well-being of the people, the education of the new man and the further strengthening of the might of our motherland as the bulwark of socialism and peace on earth.

The party and people have achieved remarkable successes in solving these program tasks. Describing them in detail, the speaker observed that the struggle for high efficiency and work quality has become the combat-watchword of the 10th 5-Year Plan. This historic turnabout has enabled us to insure a steady increase in the volume of industrial production--a 40-percent increase in comparison with the previous 5-year period--and a considerable rise in its qualitative indicators. During the years between the elections more than 1,340 major new industrial enterprises have been commissioned. High-powered territorial-production complexes are being created, especially in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. The Baykal-Amur main railroad is being built at a shock-work rate. The modernization, equipping and reequipping of industrial production on a new, higher scientific and technical basis has been launched on an unprecedented scale.

The successes of the country's agriculture have also been great and its development fully confirms the validity and vital force of the CPSU's agrarian policy course which was defined by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum and developed at subsequent Central Committee plenums and party congresses. The country's great efforts and resources are now being channeled toward further boosting agriculture--its all-round mechanization, electrification and chemicalization, the broad development of land reclamation and production and housing construction. The transformation of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone has become a cause of the whole people. The process of agricultural production specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration is underway. The country's agriculture is scaling new qualitative heights.

The growth of the country's economy in accordance with the plan is making it possible to successfully implement the party's social program and to constantly improve the standard of the working people's material and cultural well-being.

Increasingly large-scale, complex and crucial tasks arise with each step that our society takes along the road toward communism. While noting that has been achieved, the party also sees the shortcomings and unresolved problems. The CPSU Central Committee address to all voters and citizens of the USSR points out that we need to considerably improve capital construction, more fully satisfy the country's growing requirements for metal, fuel and agricultural produce, improve the work of transport, strengthen planning, technological and labor discipline, observe the policy of thrift in everything and increase labor productivity and production efficiency.

M.V. Zimyanin went on to dwell on the tasks arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) Plenums and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches. He noted Krasnodarskiy Kray's important role in implementing the combat program put forward by the party for the further development of the country's productive forces. The party and people highly value the fact that under the kray party organization's leadership the working people of the Kuban are intensively developing industry and have insured its overfulfillment of the output sales plan during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan by some R319 million along with improvements in the quality of this output. The kray's successes in the development of agriculture and in the intensification of production through electrification, mechanization, chemicalization, land reclamation, specialization and concentration have provided the opportunity to substantially raise the standard of arable farming and stockraising. The increase in grain production--that is, wheat, rice and corn production--has been particularly substantial. And it is essential here to note the selfless labor of the industrial and agricultural workers of the Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast, which is making a fitting contribution to the creative efforts of the kray and the entire country.

At the same time the kray's party organization and working people are correctly focusing attention on improving in every way the utilization of opportunities, reserves and the achievements of scientific and technical progress, intensifying the policy of thrift, overcoming shortcomings in the work of industry and agriculture and further raising work efficiency and quality.

Our economy's dynamic development is inseparably linked with the development of Soviet science, public education and culture, the speaker went on to remark. The whole world knows how mighty the Soviet Union's scientific potential is. [paragraph continues]

At the same time we must bear in mind that the solution to the new tasks of our motherland's economic, sociopolitical, scientific and technical development requires the development in every way of the natural and social sciences and fundamental and applied research, and the strengthening of links between science and production.

Great attention was devoted in the speech to questions of the further development of the public education system, higher schools, the protection of the Soviet people's health and physical culture and sports.

Noting the ever-increasing role of artistic culture in our people's spiritual activity, the candidate deputy stressed that broad access by the working people to the riches of culture, as a gain of socialism, is guaranteed by our Constitution and by the development of the material and technical base of culture. In the 10th 5-Year Plan period the social program provides for the further development of the material base and expansion of the network of cultural establishments, the press and publishing, the improvement of radio and television broadcasts and the provision of cinematographic services for the population.

In literature and art a positive process which was discussed at the 25th CPSU Congress will continue to operate and gain strength--namely the further rallying of the energies of masters of culture and the arts around the Communist Party and increasingly active work by them on the artistic depiction of socialist reality and on showing the moral beauty and majesty of our contemporaries, for whom labor for the benefit of society is the supreme meaning of human existence.

The genuine humanism of Soviet culture evokes the sympathy of all honest people on earth.

Characterizing in detail the CPSU's tireless work for our society's sociopolitical development, the improvement of Soviet democracy and the broad involvement of the people's masses in the administration of the state's affairs, the speaker noted that the party consistently and unswervingly implements the Leninist nationalities policy which inspires all the world's peoples struggling for freedom and independence. The equality and fraternal friendship of all the USSR's peoples, their comprehensive development and rapprochement, the assertion in the consciousness of all Soviet people of the ideas of Soviet patriotism and internationalism and the ideological, moral and political cohesion of the great Soviet people are our world historic gain.

The speaker spoke in detail of the tasks of educating the new man. It was stressed that under contemporary conditions it is particularly important to implement a comprehensive approach toward communist education as ideological, political, labor and moral education.

The party proceeds from the premise that the growth of the working people's communist conviction is the decisive precondition for our progress and it therefore attaches tremendous importance to ideological work. In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that ideological work has been raised to a new level in the last few years. However, many working people's letters to the CPSU Central Committee stress that here, as everywhere, demands are increasing, tasks are becoming more complex and the level which has been achieved is now inadequate. And defects or lags in ideological work can cause great harm.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's directions are of great and fundamental importance for all the party's ideological education work. The main task of all workers on the ideological front is to further raise the level to which communists and the broadest people's masses are equipped with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, a profound understanding of the party's policy and the readiness and ability to implement that policy.

It is necessary to be still more active in waging an offensive ideological struggle against imperialism's policy and ideology.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "Urgent Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work" which generalizes its historical experience and defines ways of enhancing its effectiveness, is of tremendous importance for all our ideological and political work. The ideological life of the party and the country has been enriched by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's wonderful memoirs "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Lands."

The speaker also dwelt on questions of international relations and stressed that the Soviet peace policy accords with the vital interests of all peoples. The USSR has the right to act as standardbearer in the struggle for peace and the peoples' freedom.

M.V. Zimyanin said in conclusion: All our achievements and victories are associated with the activity of the Communist Party--the leading and guiding force of Soviet society. The Soviet people's trust, love and respect for the Leninist party are boundless. Every Soviet person associates his hopes with the party's plans. This is natural, since in our society service to the people is the highest goal of human life. The Leninist party's wisdom and greatness lie in the fact that it expresses the people's collective reason, their aspirations and the nobility of their desires, and embodies their colossal spiritual potential. Communists and all Soviet people unanimously support its wise policy and the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that loyal continuer of the great Lenin's cause, indefatigable fighter for peace and communism, and outstanding politician and statesman of today.

The candidate deputy again expressed to the voters his cordial gratitude for the high trust placed in him and assured them that he will try to justify it with honor.

During his stay in Krasnodarskiy Kray M.V. Zimyanin visited the Krasnoarmeyskiy experimental show rice sovkhoz and an electronic measuring instruments plant. In talks with leaders and specialists he inquired about progress in fulfilling socialist pledges and about measures planned to increase the efficiency of industrial and agricultural production, and familiarized himself with the life, labor and living conditions of the voters. The need to further improve the content, methods and forms of ideological and educational and all ideological work in labor collectives was stressed.

M.V. Zimyanin also visited the Kuban Agricultural Institute and the political enlightenment institute.

# COMBINATION, BALANCE OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN AGRICULTURE NEEDED

LD131439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Doctor of Economic Sciences G. Zinchenko article under "Questions of Theory" rubric: "Economic Interests and the Development of Agriculture"]

[Text] The raising of the efficiency of agricultural (and indeed of any other) production and the appearance of our socialist countryside as a whole depend largely on the correct combination of the economic interests of society, labor collectives and workers. All other factors--social, organizational, ideological and moral--are directly or indirectly linked with the system of interests and their real correlation.

Noting the great significance of the combination of interests in implementing the party's agrarian policy, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum: "We are seeking to insure that all the diversity of economic relations within farms and on the scale of the entire agroindustrial complex has created a commonality, a unity of interests of the state, the kolkhozes and the direct producers of food. V.I. Lenin saw the correct combination of the interests of all sides participating in the production and sale of output as one of the main principles of socialist economic management."

## I

The economic interests of classes, social groups, enterprise collectives and individual workers are essentially the specific expression of society's production relations. For instance, F. Engels wrote that "the economic relations of each particular society are manifested above all as interests" (K. Marx and F. Engels. Works, Vol 18 p 271). In the sphere of economic interests, V.I. Lenin pointed out, lie the deepest roots of not only domestic but also foreign policy (see Complete Collected Works Vol 36 p 327).

Under socialism, where public ownership of means of production prevails, the leading role in the system of interests belongs to nationwide (state) interests. They are embodied in practice through orientation of production development designed to insure increasingly full satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural demands of all working people--workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia. Nationwide interests are the basis by which, under socialist conditions, the interests of both production collectives and indirect producers are organically linked.

At the same time this connection cannot eliminate definite differences between the interests of society, the collective and the individual. Within the framework of the agroindustrial complex these differences are particularly noticeable: Here, the presence of two forms of ownership--state and kolkhoz-cooperative ownership--is felt. That is why our party, in steering a course toward further agricultural development, persistently points to the need of insuring that the priority of the nationwide interest is assured together with most careful consideration of specific interests of particular social groups and of each worker. This instruction is an initial criterion in establishing and regulating interconnections in the agroindustrial complex.

The effectiveness of this complex, which now includes dozens of industries, depends to a considerable extent on the state of agriculture. Over 90 sectors take a direct or indirect part in processing agricultural raw material: 60 of these sectors make direct use of field and farmstead output or semimanufactured output. This attests not only to the fact that agriculture has a decisive position in the implementation of nationwide economic interests. [paragraph continues]

It also attests to how complicated it is to insure a balance, and a consideration of interests within the agroindustrial complex, that essentially covers the whole country.

The CPSU's agrarian policy is aimed above all at increasing the share of agriculture in creating national income. The bigger this share, the more fully Soviet people's requirements will be satisfied--after all 75 percent of the national income goes into consumption. Hence we can understand the significance of the main task set by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum: seeking the all-round dynamic development of all agricultural sectors and a considerable increase in their efficiency to insure the reliable provision of food and agricultural raw material for the country and the further improvement of the people's life.

In recent years a complex of long-term socioeconomic measures have been implemented in the countryside which safeguard more fully nationwide interests on the one hand and collective and individual interests on the other. Particularly great significance has been attached to consolidating the material and technical base of agriculture, improving price formation and planning of purchases of agricultural output, and purposeful development of economic relations in the agrarian sector, particularly the transfer of all sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises to full financial autonomy. A large part in raising kolkhoz members' personal material interest has been played by guaranteed wages and improvement of material and moral labor incentives, concern for the development of their subsidiary plots, pension provisions and so forth. The sensible combination of interests creates the possibility of uniting hundreds of thousands of collectives and tens of millions of working people around the main goals of the party's policy.

II

The unity of the fundamental interests of society, labor collectives and working people as one of the general natural laws of socialism requires that collective and individual interests be examined and assessed above all through the prism of nationwide interests. What is advantageous to society should also be advantageous to the collective and to each worker--that is the formula for the combination of interests in the socialist society. But this unity is not free from certain contradictions.

Thus the nationwide interest consists in particular of obtaining from agriculture enough output, primarily livestock products, to meet the working people's requirements. But now, despite a 45 percent increase in the average annual volume of production of livestock products in recent years, the population's requirements (the public interest in the broad sense) are not being fully satisfied.

This situation is explained by a whole series of factors. For instance, it is well known that the stockraising sectors began to be actively transferred onto an industrial footing only in the past 8-10 years. Here the capital-labor ratio is considerably lower not only compared to industry but also compared to crop growing. At many farmsteads and even at industrial complexes modern manufacturing methods have not yet been introduced and the animals are maintained unproductively. Fodder production continues to lag.

The imbalance and incorrect assessment of the balance of interests is not the last of these factors. In practice you still find matters organized in such a way that departmental and local interests are placed above state interests. [paragraph continues]

Thus, in some oblasts and rayons the party's course toward the specialization and concentration of agricultural production has been implemented with totally unjustified and unnecessary haste which is sometimes determined by the ambitions of a particular worker and a reluctance to "take time over" a troublesome matter. Small and medium farmsteads have been liquidated before newly created stockraising associations and complexes have begun to operate effectively.

The inability to balance public and individual interests skillfully with long term consideration is also graphically reflected in the slackening of attention toward subsidiary farms. As a result the number of privately owned cows, pigs and poultry has dropped in a number of oblasts. People who used to meet their own requirements for livestock products mainly from their own subsidiary farms and also sent their surplus produce to the kolkhoz market are now acquiring it in state stores. It is clear that the prevailing situation accords with neither public nor individual interests. The party has developed principled measures here and energetic efforts are now needed to implement them.

Departmental, local interest is particularly diverse. The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum noted, for instance, that instead of working actively in conjunction with the relevant organizations in the agrarian sector on expanding and intensifying production sharing, the Ministries of the Food and Meat and Diary Industries frequently delay the course of this progressive process.

Rural construction suffers markedly from departmental narrowmindedness. Many construction organizations, seeking to increase the cost of the projects they are installing and to make it easier for themselves to fulfill the plan in monetary terms, mechanically introduce industrial elements and structures in erecting new projects in the countryside. This leads to an excessive increase in cost. Thus in the past 10 years the cost of premises per animal on dairy farms has more than trebled while on pig fattening farms it has quadrupled.

The leaders of individual kolkhozes also sometimes adopt this stance. They prefer to sell at an increased price (with a 50-percent markup) that part of their output earmarked for feeding the animals. This results in a deterioration in the maintenance of the livestock and ultimately an appeal to the state for fodder.

The sensible combination of interests is inseparable from the strict fulfillment of the plans in terms of both overall volume of production range. In this sense instances in which farms in some oblasts replace delivery of strong and durum wheats to the state with barley, which the kolkhozes and sovkhozes view as more advantageous and whereby they fulfill and even overfulfill the overall purchase plans by selling the state grain which is not of the quality envisaged by accords and contracts, constitute a direct disruption of the balance of the system of economic interests.

The facts cited attest that attempts are sometimes made to conceal departmental and localistic tendencies behind real collective interests. If the latter are conditioned by the kolkhoz-cooperative form of production and by the financially autonomous activity of enterprises, associations and sectors, the former are a subjectivist interpretation of collective interests and local-egotistical aspirations by certain leaders. This is a social evil which must be resolutely fought.

Drawing the attention of party and state cadres to the compulsory observance of planning discipline, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Frequent mention is made of difficulties and objective reasons but however difficult it may be no one has the right to encroach on general interests or violate state discipline."

III.

In pursuing its Leninist agrarian policy the party has been able to resolve a broad range of problems in the countryside and to create a reliable basis for further boosting agricultural production. All this undoubtedly promotes a more rational combination of material interests and enhances their role developing our economy's agrarian sector. Now all the activity of rural working people and workers in the sector servicing agriculture is aimed at setting in motion the economic and social mechanism for enhancing its efficiency and at making more active use of existing reserves and raising socialist competition to a new level.

But there is still a great deal to do here in the organization of production, the enhancement of discipline and the improvement of remuneration. The improvement of the quality of work in all echelons of the agroindustrial complex and above all in crop growing and stockraising is a reliable source for the growth of agricultural efficiency.

The improvement of planning serves as a very important lever for enhancing production efficiency. In our modern agriculture, firm, realistic and scientifically substantiated plans for the procurement of produce are the main element of planning. Meanwhile, in recent years, the practice of frequent and unfounded alterations to plans has been revived here and there: For some farms the plan is reduced, while for others--those that are working well--it is increased. This naturally has an adverse effect on both national economic and also sector production efficiency. The fact is, the alteration of the plan and additional targets are as a rule economically advantageous only from the viewpoint of local and temporary interests. But from the viewpoint of long-term interests and the interests of the whole state they are inadmissible. This practice reduces the mobilizing role of the plan and does not stimulate the struggle for further production growth.

In this connection the elimination of a multiplicity of plans is envisaged. Starting with the 11th 5-Year Plan, a unified, strenuous, but realistic agricultural produce procurements plan for a 5-year term, broken down into individual years, will be established for republics, krays, oblasts, sovkhozes and kolkhozes. This will enhance the significance of the basic target and will become an obstacle to the desire currently perceptible among many farms to insure that the procurement plans are set too low, with a view to obtaining additional payments for overfulfilling these plans.

One of the important economic instruments promoting harmonization of the various sides' interests is the price for agricultural produce procured and for the means of production supplied to the countryside.

The fact that order was restored to prices after the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum on the whole insures an equivalent exchange between the state and the kolkhozes. However, in recent years a quite clear contradiction has come to light between the procurement prices for certain types of produce and its prime cost. Whereas, as a rule, grain prices are higher than the prime cost of the grain, in stockraising sectors and in vegetable growing a different kind of ratio has developed. Here the prices still do not cover the kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' expenses. Therefore, the farms, having little interest in these types of produce, are even attempting to curtail production of this kind.

Thus a discrepancy has arisen between nationwide interests--the growing demand for meat and dairy produce and vegetables--and the interests of the agricultural enterprises for which production of this kind of produce is unprofitable. In order to overcome this contradiction the party and state adopted a decision to increase procurement prices for milk, wool, karakul pelts, mutton, potatoes and certain types of vegetables as of 1 January 1979 without altering retail prices.

Of course, a price increase requires additional state expenditure. But this measure, if it is assessed from the standpoint of society's interests, is perfectly justified. It must lead to an increase in production of precisely those types of produce which are scarcest at present. Moreover, a considerable part of the additional resources will be channeled into specialized stockraising complexes.

In addition to increasing prices, it is expedient to pursue their further zonal differentiation. Only on this basis is it possible to take into account the differences in the natural and geographical conditions governing production and sale of produce, to put all farms on an equal footing and thus to take more fully into account the economic interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Of course, zonal price differentiation must have certain limits. Otherwise price could lose its incentive role.

A fundamental question from the viewpoint of the economic interests both of agricultural enterprises and of the state is the question of prices for industrial products supplied to the countryside. The fact is, the proportion of labor embodied in the prime cost of agricultural produce is steadily increasing--through the machinery, fertilizers, fuel, materials and services being consumed in the countryside. Despite unchanged or even reduced live labor expenditures, the prime cost of produce is nevertheless increasing.

Overcoming this trend depends not only on kolkhozes and sovkhozes but also on industrial enterprises. Here a broad and really statesmenlike approach is required. A reduction in the price of the means of production supplied to the countryside is advantageous to society because this creates the opportunity for making agricultural produce cheaper. Moreover, lower prices for equipment, especially for stockraising, will provide the opportunity for agricultural enterprises to enhance the technical equipment level at stockraising farmsteads and consequently their labor productivity. And they will thereby promote the satisfaction of the population's growing needs with respect to livestock products.

It is important to note that all these questions are not just of economic significance. They affect the broadest range of social needs and problems of improving production management and party organizations' organizational and ideological work. These are complex questions. They require careful and comprehensive analysis and cardinal solutions in accordance with the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums.

The solution of these questions will promote the growth of agricultural production efficiency. The rational combination of the interests of the state, the kolkhozes, and the direct producers of material wealth is an important means of implementing this task.